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...AVELLERS' GUIDE.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,071—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
*	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13t Aug.
S.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
*	SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
S.L.	ROME	5845	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M.*	GANGES	4212	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
S.L.	INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
	SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
S.L.	ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Meule	2nd Octr.
*	PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th "
S.L.	BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt	16th "
*	SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
B.M.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M.*	CARTHAGE	8280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
S.L.	EGYPT	8000		13th "

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipin there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M.* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipin there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the Day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT-REGULARLY every WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallauschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	Sept.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 3, 1897.

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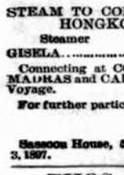
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bunreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, in the foregoing or any order.

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Agents.
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

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S. S. Deo. BALDUINO.....17th Aug. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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TREACHER & Co.'s (Ld.) Footballs are made from the "butt" portion of picked Cowhides. No better Leather can be obtained. The ends are inserted, adding greatly to the strength; best India-rubber Bladders.

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BEYNON & CO.

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Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

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is the best preparation for GENERAL TOILET USE in India or elsewhere.
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Re. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1897, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

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By Order of the BOARD.

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NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share (Free of Income-tax), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Horaby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 10th day of August, 1897, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff,

VERSUS.

ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1896, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenanents, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the south side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Sacoram Mahoili, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Moya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one Codicil thereto of Peerbhoy Nathu, late of Bombay, Khoja Mohamedan inhabitant, deceased.

FAZUL MOHAMED DAMA, JAFFER SOMEJEE PARPIA, HAJEE FAKEER MOHAMED and GOOLAMALI PEERBHOY, Executors according to the tenor of the Codicil .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 5th day of August 1897.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court suit No. 650 of 1896, wherein Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr. Raghunath Mukand was defendant, Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas the receiver herein, shall receive private offers for the purchase of the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Parel on the Government House Road, without the Fort of Bombay, up to TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1897, and that if the said property is not sold by private offer the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the spot at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1897, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant herein in the said property :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcel or land or ground with the incompleted building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel on the Government House Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,120) three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 234 and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16185, old Survey No. New Surpey No. 1-2559, assessed by the Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 597, 598 and Street Nos. 5 and 6, together with the hedges, ditches, ways, sewers and drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhai Dadabhai, and on the south by the property of Mowla Damodhar and are now in the possession of the said Raghunath Mukand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TAILEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed properties :—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 107 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3153, 1163, and 1160, new No. 3315, 3325, old survey No. 2690, 1—2291, and 2—2291 and new survey No. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Shaik Booran Caurocdin Street alias Tailee Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E ward Nos. 73 and 74 and streets Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Shaik Boorau Caurocdin Street, on or towards the West by a swessers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Moulvi Shaikdoda Saheb, and on or towards the South by the mosque of the Dr. Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant's in suit No. 169 of 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing-room, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, teapoys, square piano, camera with lens, cots hanging and table lamps, swinging chair, billiard cushions, &c.

The property of a gentleman—which electroplated large and small extra dishes, large sized richly engraved oval tray, biscuit, butter and cheese dishes, ice-pail, Queen Anne pattern teapot, muffineer, asparagus and salad and fish helpers, soup and sauce ladles, butter knives, spoons, forks, fish knives and forks, table cutlery, meat and game carvers, etc.

1 large size magic lantern with lens, lamp, 43 slides and book.

1 D. B. B. L. gun by Oakes and Co.

2 large size show cases set with glass all round suitable for jewellers.

1 D. S. C. F. hammerless 12 bore gun.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Th. Parr—

1 C. F. & Co. 174—1 case photo cards.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Kurrimjee Sultanjee—

2171 C. W. 8710-13—4 cases green and yellow painted wire netting.

On account of the concerned ex Bangalore—

E H Z A R M.—109-15—7 cases containing 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 18 light gas chandeliers and wall lamps.

Ex. s.s. Bhopal.

R. R. and Co.—1-17—17 cases spirit lamps.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Escofally Mahomedally and Ebrenfels—102-411, 160 cases window glasses 6 by 4-7 by 5-8 by 6-8 by 10.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham
1 second-hand victoria.
1 iron grey Arab horse, 4 years old.
1 pneumatic tyred safety bicycle in good order.
1 large size greyhound.
8 pneumatic tyred, new Hudson's gent's safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hunnum Street, first, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., a collection of fancy articles, such as flower vases, flower pots, centre pieces, table ornaments, liquor, water, and tea services, plush ladies, companions, writing desks, inkstands, scent cases, albums, silk and plush photo frames, walking sticks, mechanical toys, animal figures, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly, next to the Fire Brigade, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, wind proof hanging lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, large size cooking stove with chimney, wearing apparel, oil-pinning, &c., the property of M. F. CONNELL, Esq.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Imambara, Jail Road, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Ebrahim Haji Esmail, consisting of—

Paper cutting presses, wooden and iron presses, polishing machine, lithographic stones, book-printing machines, copper vessels, scissors, wooden and tin tubs, marble, wooden and stone slabs, hammers, blackwood wardrobe, glass door cupboards, wooden boxes, clock, iron wheel, wooden benches, mail phaeton, dog-cart, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Ameeroodin.

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF UNDIVIDED TWO-THIRDS SHARE IN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Wadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Lawrance Augustus Watkins, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of May, 1894.

All that the undivided two-thirds share of interest of the mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing one wheel and by admeasurement 1,93 square yards and three 9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, bui dings and dwelling-houses standing thereon, with cocoanut plantations and trees, of every kind growing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Mahim Bazaar Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 201 of Pension, and No. 190 of Tax, Collector's new No. 4349, old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 1-23, and which said messuages, tenements, bungalows, buildings and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Ward No. 1 and Street No. 1, and now under G. Ward Nos. 5216, 5247 and 5248, and Street Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on or towards the west by the property of Venkatee, Sathe Camatree, on or towards the north by the property of Balgowan Hargowan, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Venkatee Sathe Camattee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, cabinets with mirrors, Wimbridge's splendid sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer, handsome Japanese jar and vases, rich oil-paintings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, standard lamps, Brussels' hall carpet, best plated-glass and porcelain ware, matting, chicks, copper utensils, 1 dog-cart with pony, 1 victoria with 2 ponies, etc., etc., the property of the late H. NEWTON, Esq., Water Works Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Mahalaxmee, the whole of the above artistically designed furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the 10th B. L. GUNS at the COLABA SOUTH FORTS, at 9-30 a.m. on MONDAY, August 9th, 1897.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Commissioner's, Office, 6th August, 1897.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 9-15 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

July 16, 1897.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have WITHDRAWN from THIS DAY, the GENERAL POWERS of ATTORNEY given by me to MY SONS NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM, JOOSUB CASSUM and SOOLAMAN CASSUM respectively, and warn all persons not to deal with any of them in my name in transactions of any kind whatsoever, and that if any person deals with them in my name, he shall do so at his own risk.

કાશમ હાજી મીઠા,
i.e., CASSUM HAJI MITHA.

5th August, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Company will hold monthly Sales, by Tender, of the following :—

TOOLS AND MACHINERY NOT FURTHER REQUIRED.

SCRAP, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, BRASS AND COPPER.

2. For further particulars and tender forms application should be made to the undersigned.

By Order,

AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 4th August, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.

TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS.

SEALED TENDERS will be required by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, 1897, for the purchase of

12 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND SCRAP BRASS.

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender forms must be obtained from the Undersigned and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th August, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1897, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January 1898.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN-MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 28th July, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 423 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS and MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS and SHAMKOREBAI.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Gocuidas, Mathuradas Gocuidas, Purmanandas Gocuidas, Morarjee Gocuidas and Madhowdas Gocuidas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Gocuidhaijee Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhooj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old No. 282 New Survey No. 423 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4464-4465-4466-4467 and 4470 and Street Nos. 24, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 6, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 45 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vithaldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree date i eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulji and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sports men will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Lozenges are a unique medicine, PURELY VEGETABLE (SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and really especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, Londo[illegible]

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NEW CASTEL.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algier.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Sovereigns, receives investment orders in Securities for execution on the Paris Bourse, Foreign Bourses and generally transacts business connected with the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or Dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on the deposit of bullion, Bonds, Securities and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, and allows interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, cashing Money, lending Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Bank Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank,

STOCK LIST

			Paid-up.	Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
			Rs. all	10 p. c. / 1 bon.	1,357¼
			all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
			all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
			100 / 75	10 p.c.	139
			all	3 pr. ct.	89
			£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
		£125	all	£1-5s.	
		£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305

COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
		1,250	1,250	75	1,156
		500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
		1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
		1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
		250	250	25	275
		125	125	dv Rs12½	137½
		200	200	14	192½
		200	200	dvdRs25	225
		1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
		450	450	500 dvdRs40	337½
	700	100	100	dvdRs11	135
	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
... Press ... Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
...n adpura ...ton G. and ... Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	372½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Sugar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	610
The Tapti Valley	26,800	50	200	...	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	54
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	660
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	8:0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,630
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	815
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,095
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	740
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	600
Binghunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,520
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	520
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,180
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	232½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,465
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,210
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs25	355
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,295
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs55	1,250xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,965
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	365
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufac. Vuring Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	150xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,670
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct.	503
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	282xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-3	
China Leaf	„	25-2	Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	24-15	
Do. do. new	„	24-13	
Australia, bar Gold	„	25-0	
Bombay bar Gold	„	24-14	
Sovereigns	„	15-15	
Do. Dragoons	„	15-14	
Silver 17	„	73-4	
Do. 17½	„	73-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-10m., 8-34a. Low water, 1-49m., 3-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Haddon Hall entered, and the steamer Dumra and barque Grosvenor left the dock on Saturday.

ARRIVAL.—Dewkinundun, Maharaj of Bhurtpore, accompanied by ten followers, arrived in Bombay on the 4th instant, and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Mr. T. G. Sweeny has been appointed Senior Superintendent of Police, Bombay, during the time Mr. J. Crummy acts as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, Gymkhana vs. R. N. and R. I. M. Gymkhana Team—Edie, back; Messrs. Cole, Ward, Ross, and McCausland, three-quarter backs; Sheepshanks and Hudson, half-backs; Christie, Moor, Economo, Dodgson, Bishop, Wood, Wilson, and Baxter.

A CHILD ROBBED OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Moreshwar Vishwanath, residing at Moogbhat, has reported to the police that his son, Balkrisnna, aged six years, while playing on the road in front of his house on the 5th instant, was enticed away to Marine Lines by a scoundrel, who stripped the child of his ornaments, of the value of Rs. 49.

SEVERELY SCALDED.—Begumbai, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty years, residing at Victoria Road, was, on Friday afternoon, removed by her husband to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injuries to her right arm and right knee, caused by her having been accidentally scalded by a pot of boiling dhall over-turning upon her. She has been detained in the hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Le Thiere
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddle
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Aria	The Crown of Diamonds	Auber
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Majunga, Nosibe, Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Mauritius, Natal, Cape Colony, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Mohamedi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Seychellis, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Mozambique, Ilho, Beira, Bhinde, Inhambane, Quilimaine, Delagoa Bay, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Diego, Suarez, Majunga, Mayotte, and Nossibe, per extra s. s. Culna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

A DHOBIE ROBBED OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Futtoo Eda, a Mahomedan dhobie, residing on the ground floor of a house at Immambara Road, reported to the police, on Friday evening, that he locked his room at 6 a.m. that day, and went to wash clothes at Mount Road. When he returned home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he found the lock off the door, and on entering the room discovered that a large wooden box had been forced open and a small tin box, which was kept in the large one, and which contained gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 490, had been carried away.

LUXMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi presided at the second annual general meeting of the Luxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, held on Saturday afternoon, at Church Gate Street. The report of the directors, which has already been published, was adopted. The appointment of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas on the board of directors was confirmed, while Messrs. Vussonji Munji and Dwarkadas Dharamsi were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. Burjorji Rustomji Turki and Ramdas Ladha were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday afternoon, Baikrishna Bhow, a noted character, having a record of six previous convictions against him, was charged at the instance of Inspector Robinson with theft of wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8, the property of Baboo Dada, a mill-hand, residing at Chinchpoogly. About noon, on Wednesday last, complainant locked the door of his room and went to work. During his absence the accused broke open the lock and entered the room. He forced open a box, and abstracted therefrom cash and clothes, but before he could leave the place, a neighbour finding the door open raised an alarm of thief. A policeman appeared and arrested the accused on the spot with the property in his possession. As he was a very old offender, his Worship committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bhugwati, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, was placed by Inspector Barnett before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,605, the property of her mother-in-law, Amritabai, who resides at Pari, in the Colaba District. From the statement made by the Police Inspector, in charge of the case, it appears that accused lived with her mother-in-law at Pari. Early on Friday morning last, Bhugwati stole the ornaments from the house and started for Bombay by a steamer, taking her daughter, aged about eight years, with her. She arrived here at noon on the same day and landed at the Carnac Bunder. On examination at the bunder, the daughter was found to be slightly indisposed, and consequently both mother and daughter were removed to the Quarantine Camp and detained under observation. The same evening, in consequence of a telegram received by the Bombay police from Pari, the woman Bhugwati was arrested and the ornaments were found in her possession. The magistrate ordered the accused to be transferred to Pari, and she was accordingly sent there on Saturday under police escort.

ADDRESS TO HON. MR. DHARAMSI.

IN response to the invitation from the committee formed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, a large number of leading and representative members of the Khoja community assembled at the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Reading Room and Library, yesterday afternoon, when an address was presented to the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Meherallí Dharamsi on his re-election as an additional member of his Excellency the Governor's Council for making Laws and Regulations. The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, who presided, made a long speech enumerating the services rendered by Mr. Dharamsi to the Khoja Community and the public of Bombay for several years past. A long address setting forth in detail Mr. Dharamsi's public life and career was read. It was stated that, though the Khoja community was foremost in point of education among the Mahomedans, Mr. Dharamsi was the foremost among the sons of the wealthy and high families of the community. The academic career of Mr. Dharamsi was next described as very successful. The Khojas expressed their sincere sense of appreciation regarding his policy in the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, as also the attitude taken up by him in discussing questions of public interest in the University Senate and elsewhere. As a member of the Joint Schools' Committee and joint secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, he was working most diligently to spread education among his co-religionists. For his general public services, which proved so beneficial to the community, they had been looking for a suitable opportunity to express their appreciation. This opportunity they seized at once with pleasure. The Address was placed in a silver casket and handed to Mr. Dharamsi by the chairman amidst applause.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, rising to reply to the compliment, was received with prolonged cheers. He made a long speech, in course of which he remarked that, whatever might be said as to progress of any other kind, one kind of progress was imperatively necessary, and that was education. He strongly urged that in commerce, arts, and science, their community could not succeed without education, and it was necessary to educate the masses for the welfare of the community. He concluded by thanking the committee and the members of his community, and also the Hindus and Parsees, who were also present at the meeting.

DEATH OF A FIRST CLASS SIRDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 7.

SHRI WASUDEV HARI HAR PANDIT *alias* Baba Maharaj, first class Sirdar of the Deccan, died this morning about eleven o'clock, of cholera. Deceased was the High Priest of His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, and the acknowledged spiritual head of the Orthodox Brahmins of Poona.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A SALE DEED NOT INTENDED TO OPERATE.

RAMA BIN UMAJEE VS. MALU BIN MALHARI PACHAMGER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. N. G. Phadake, joint first-class subordinate judge, A.P., at Poona, in appeal No. 32 of 1895, by the heirs and sons of Rama, the original defendant. Mr. V. G. Bhandarker (for Mr. M. B. Choubal) appeared for the appellant while the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the respondent Malu, the original plaintiff. Where the lower appellate Court has taken all the circumstances of the case into its consideration and has come to the conclusion as a fact that a sale deed was not intended to operate as such, there being legally admissible evidence before it to support such finding, the High Court in second appeal will be bound to accept it even though it dissented from it.

Plaintiff used to recover possession of certain lands, alleging that they originally belonged to his deceased father Malhari bin Lakshuman who, with the object of protecting them against the intrigues of his Bhaubands, and considering that he was very old, conveyed them to his daughter, Mucktabai, and to one Rama bin Umaji under a deed of sale, dated March 5th, 1877; that it was then agreed that the lands were to be held in trust for and on behalf of plaintiff, who was then only one or two years old, to whom they were to be restored after he had reached his 15th year. Plaintiff further alleged that defendants having refused to deliver possession of the lands, he was entitled to recover them as he had already completed sixteen years. Hence this suit. Defendant Rama having died before the first hearing, his sons, Bala and Ganu, were substituted in his place on the record. They replied that under the sale-deed of 1877, Malhari had sold the lands in dispute to their deceased father Rama, and to defendant 2 Muktai for Rs. 99: that since then Rama and Muktai had been in possession of the said lands in separate moieties. They denied that the sale was effected to save the lands and denied any agreement to restore them to plaintiff as alleged. They contended that plaintiff and defendant 2 were acting in collusion, and that plaintiff had brought a false suit to take their lands, in which they had sunk a well and planted trees at a great cost, and that the suit was time-barred. Defendant Muktai admitted that the lands were sold to her and Rama for protection, and that she was willing to give them to plaintiff after he came of age. The second class subordinate judge of Talegaon held that the sale-deed was not a colourable transaction, but that it conveyed the lands in dispute out and out to defendants Muktai and Rama, and that it was not intended merely to save those lands from Malhari's Bhaubands, and that the alleged agreement to restore the lands to plaintiff was not proved. He further held that as more than twelve years had elapsed after the date of sale, plaintiff's claim against Rama and his heirs was barred by limitation. Defendant Muktai, however, having admitted plaintiff's claim, the subordinate judge passed a decree for plaintiff for possession of such portion of the lands as were in her possession, and dismissed the claim against Rama and his sons with costs. In appeal the first class subordinate Judge A. P., of Poona, held that the oral evidence adduced was sufficient to establish that Malhari had executed the sale-deed without any consideration, and that both the defendants were to hold the lands in trust for the plaintiff. For these reasons he varied the decree of the Court below, and awarded plaintiff possession of the lands held by defendant Rama and his heirs also. From this decision Rama's heirs preferred this second appeal to the High Court.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the Court's decision, said:—In this case we consider that the Appellate Court, from the surrounding circumstances, including the oral evidence, and especially the absence of consideration, was at liberty to come to the conclusion that the document purporting to be a sale-deed of the property by the plaintiff's aged father to his daughter Muktai and her brother-in-law, Rama, was not intended to operate as a sale-deed or to transfer a beneficial interest in the property to Muktai and Rama. The case appears to us to be governed by the principle deducible from Baksu vs. Govinda (I. L. R., 4 Bom., p. 594). Hemchunder Soor vs. Kalli Churn Das (Ibid., 9 Cal., p. 528.) Kashi Nath Dass vs. Hurrihur Mookerjee (Ibid., p. 900). Rakken vs. Alagappudayan (Ibid., 16 Mad., p. 80), and Kader Moideen vs. Nepean (21 Ind. App., p. 96). These circumstances and the direct evidence showed in the judgment of the Appellate Court that the document was invalidated as a sale-deed, and they were admissible under Section 92, proviso (1), of the Evidence Act. That being so, the oral evidence could be relied on to show what was the real nature of the transaction, *viz.*, a conveyance of the property in trust for the grantor's minor son, the present plaintiff, when he should attain the age of fifteen years. The conduct of the parties subsequent to the execution of the sale-deed does not in this case afford any assistance to the plaintiff, and may even be said to weaken the inference which the Appellate Court drew from the oral evidence and surrounding circumstances, and on the ground it was urged that we ought not to accept the finding of the lower Court; but this is a second appeal, and the lower Court has taken all the circumstances of the case into its consideration, and has come to the conclusion as a fact that the sale-deed was not intended to operate as such. As there was legally admissible evidence before it to support that finding, we think that we are bound to accept it even though (which is not the case here) we dissented from it. We confirm the decree with costs.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE REV. T. H. GREIG.

THE members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church assembled together in the Church, on Friday last, to present the Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, with an address on his retirement from the service and his final departure from our shores to the Homeland at a very near date.

Captain W. Newell, Dock Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, and Senior Elder of the Session of St. Andrew's Church, was called to the chair. In a few appropriate words he eulogised the Rev. Greig's useful work in this country, and wished him *bon voyage* to the Homeland, and that he may long be spared to his wife and family, and enjoy his well-earned pension and rest.

Mr. W. George was next called upon to read the following address:—

To Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay.

On the eve of your retirement from the service, we, the Elders and congregation of St. Andrew's Church, desire, ere you leave these shores, to address you in token of our esteem and regard. During the 16 years of your stay amongst us we cannot but recognise your zealous labours in this small corner of the Master's vineyard, in the ministration to the spiritual needs of this people by the faithful preaching of the Gospel, and in your constant visitation amongst us. For all your labour we acknowledge ourselves deeply indebted, and now offer you our sincere and heartfelt thanks. Parting at all times bears with it regret, but we would not be selfish and wish you to stay when we remember that it is for your good you journey Home to enjoy a well-earned and much needed rest. We may never meet on earth again, but we have the Christian's hope that we shall all meet again in the Mansions of Glory where no parting is. We wish you a pleasant voyage and a happy and peaceful sojourn with friends and loved ones in the Homeland, and pray that you and your wife and family may be long spared to one another and that the blessing of God in all its fulness may be your portion.

On behalf of the elders and members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay,

(Sd.) W. NEWELL,
„ W. GEORGE,
„ W. STEVENSON,
„ D. M. INGLES,
„ O. PEDRAZA,
„ D. SMITH,
Members of Kirk Session.

The address was encased in a silver casket, richly chased. A silver bowl on stand was also presented to the retiring minister.

The Rev. T. H. Greig, in reply, thanked the Session and the members of the congregation for the kind manner in which they had acknowledged his small services in the Master's work, and spoke at some length of the harmonious way the Kirk Session had always carried on its work during his tenure of office. He warmly thanked the congregation for the sympathy and goodwill which they had always accorded him.

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Captain Francis E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, and Helen, elder daughter of the late Mr. Magnac, of Colworth (late chairman Beds County Council and M.P. for North Beds), and the Hon. Mrs. Magnac.

LADY BRASSEY met with an unfortunate accident while out driving in Melbourne on July 22. A runaway horse and cart dashed into her carriage, and Lady Brassey had two ribs broken. A doctor who was summoned declared himself satisfied that the injuries were not of a dangerous character. The Hon. Dorothy Brand, who accompanied Lady Brassey, was thrown out of the carriage, but escaped unhurt.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered. At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SHAKESPERIAN RECITAL.

ALTHOUGH the afternoon was damp and uncomfortable there was a good attendance at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday, on the occasion of the Shakesperian and Dramatic Recitals of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nunn. It was noteworthy that Parsee students of both sexes formed a large part of the audience, and that many of them followed the recitals with their pocket editions of Shakespere. The entertainment commenced with the scene from "Richard III.," in which the deformed and artful Gloucester paid suit to the widow of the King he had himself murdered. Mr. Nunn's performance at once attracted the close interest of all present, and it was soon clear that he had a masterly acquaintance not only with the letter, but also with the spirit of Shakesperian drama. Mrs. Nunn also showed considerable ability as a careful student of her parts and as a realistic actress. It was refreshing to have some other scene from the "Merchant of Venice" than that of the "Trial," which one sees so often at school entertainments. Mr. Nunn's representation of Shylock in the Bond scene was remarkably good. The Nurse scene from Romeo and Juliet, in which Mrs. Nunn delineated both the nurse and the anxious maiden, created considerable amusement. The scene in which Hamlet meets Ophelia and in his madness spurns her from him, was acted with originality and power. It was followed by the closet scene from the same immortal play, in which Mrs. Nunn was, perhaps, the most successful. Her representation of Lady Macbeth was very realistic, as was her husband's performance of the part of the irresolute and imaginative Macbeth. Perhaps the best recital of the evening was Mr. Nunn's rendering of Marc Antony's oration from "Julius Cæsar." The programme concluded with a recitation by Mrs. Nunn from Tennyson's Princess, which was heard with some difficulty, and a comic love scene from Sheridan Knowles' "Hunchback," between Modus, the shy student, and his vivacious cousin, Helen. This piece elicited constant laughter, and sent the audience home in good humour. The recitals were all given in costume, and a pleasing feature of the entertainment was the brevity of the "waits" between the pieces.

A CONGRESS DISCLAIMER.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have this day addressed a letter to the Secretaries of the Local Committee of the Indian National Congress, a copy of which I beg to send herewith for publication.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. MEHTA.

55, Canning Street, Calcutta. Aug. 3.

From Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., Vice-President of the Indian National Congress Committee of Calcutta.
To Messrs. Raja Benoy Khrishna Deb Bahadur, Nolin Behary Sircar, and J. Ghosal, Honorary Secretaries to the Indian National Congress Committee, Calcutta.

Dear Raja and Sirs,—As a member and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian National Congress Committee of Calcutta, I beg to suggest that the time has arrived when we should in a body declare ourselves unequivocally in public meeting as not having any the least idea of weakening the authority of the Government of India, or of inciting people to do acts of violence to the constituted authorities. As a party, congress-people have been throughout loyal to the Government, and I think we should emphasise this fact now.

I would have written earlier but I have been seriously ill since my return from Simla, and even now I write at considerable inconvenience. Some of our party may imagine that the suggestion of disaffection against congressmen may be treated with contempt. But with all the loyalty I can express to the party, I do not think that would be a wise course to follow at this crisis.

No doubt the representatives of our party in Parliament have already vindicated us, and have on our behalf repudiated all connection with the matters, which, it is thought, has led up to the recent murders in Poona, and members not overkindly disposed to us have resented the insinuations against us by certain sections, but that does not in my opinion suffice.

The meeting I suggest need in no way express any opinion about the recent arrests in Poona and Bombay. There may be reasons for the action of Government of which we do not know anything. All that I ask is, that you gentlemen, as secretaries of the Congress movement in this part of the country, should give all our sympathisers an opportunity of disclaiming any connection with sedition, and of protesting against the strictures cast upon the Indian National Congress party.—I am etc.,

R. D. MEHTA.

THE SURAT MATRIMONIAL COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Junius," in your issue of the 4th instant, animadverts on the recent appointment of Mr. E. D. Talati as a delegate for the District Matrimonial Court of Surat on behalf of the Parsi community of Ahmedabad. His main contentions are that no one not having a local permanent interest should be appointed, and that a Government officer, who is likely to be transferred at any time and to any place in the Presidency, is not a fit person to hold a responsible charge of the kind on behalf of the Parsi community of the place. Mr. Talati stands confessed to both these remarks, as he is a Government servant, and has no local permanent interest. Both the above contentions of "Junius" are assuredly very sound, and I have no doubt the Ahmedabad Parsi Punchayet always look to the fulfilment of the above conditions in the choice of their delegates. Their having overlooked these conditions in the present case necessarily involves a justification for a departure from the beaten course in some other way, and surely they have. In the matter of returning delegates to the Matrimonial Court, the Ahmedabad Parsi Punchayet mainly consider the respectability, intelligence, experience, family status, local permanent interest, and, above all, the religiousness of the person to be elected. Mr. Talati admirably fulfils all the above conditions save the last but one which, considering his other qualifications, may well be discounted. His position as the head of a first class High School, his steady zeal in all his undertakings, combined with an affability and good-natured popularity, entitled him to some special recognition of the kind at the hands of the local Parsi community, who are sincerely glad that they have been at last able to do him the honour he well deserved. "Junius" says, Mr. Talati is a Government servant, and as such a mere bird of passage. I would rather, in the circumstances of the case, call Mr. Talati a bird with wings pinioned, since he is at the top of the grade, and the salaries of headmasters, being local and not personal, it is highly improbable that he will be transferred from hence until Government appoint him permanently to a post usually filled by Europeans; and we shall be right glad to leave him in that case. Besides, of all the other departments, the Educational is known to be the least formidable in the matter of transfers. In these circumstances, Mr. Talati was unanimously appointed to fill in the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mr. Framji Vakil. I may further add that, proportionate to its Parsi population Ahmedabad has the privilege of returning a larger number of delegates than either Broach, Surat, or Bulsar. So, even supposing that Mr. Talati would stick to his present delegatory appointment for life, in spite of his removal from Ahmedabad, it will have, all the same, very little tangible effect on the Ahmedabad constituency. As it is, they are hardly ever summoned to attend the court once in the year, and even if it comes to twice, it won't be considered a very great sacrifice on the part of gentlemen who have thought it an honour to be elected. In fine, in Mr. Talati the Ahmedabad Parsi Punchayet have selected the best available man, as he is also by nature and experience the fittest.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Aug. 6. E.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears that, through inadvertence, an incorrect name happens to be mentioned for the seconder of the toast of the guest of the evening at the grand fashionable party held on Wednesday last, at "Tejpal Hall," in honour of our esteemed Police Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent, who left for England by yesterday's mail steamer, on leave, and presumably for retirement from service on expiration of the leave applied for, in the lively account thereof, with which you have been good enough to embellish your columns of yesterday. Sir, the seconder of the toast in question was none but my humble self, and for the sake of improvement, I may be allowed to say that my name is Jamshedjee Cowasjee Jassawalla, and *not* Cowasjee Jamshedjee Jassawalla, as I have stated above happens through inadvertence to be given in your paper.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSHEDJEE COWASJEE JASSAWALLA.

Aug. 7.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

MR. GOKHALE'S APOLOGY.

DECLINES TO GIVE NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no wish to kill the killed. Mr. Gokhale, the schoolmaster, has eaten humble pie, and he should now be allowed to go. At the same time I must say that Mr. Gokhale's apology, without giving the names of his correspondents and informants—(he has no right to choose as beggars are not choosers),—is no apology, and I ask Government, in the interest of the general public, not to accept it as an apology in its present form. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was perfectly right in showing his righteous indignation, and in remarking in the Council Hall that the statements made were heartless and base, and that apology for making such base allegations in England was all very well, but that could not make amends for having given currency to malevolent inventions five thousand miles away. I hope all loyal and sensible men will agree with me in saying that Mr. Gokhale's conduct in the whole affair, to say the least, is unpardonable, and if he at all wishes (I think he wishes most devoutly) to be pardoned by a humane Government (a Russian or a Turkish Government would have hanged and quartered him for the crime) for his sins (and his sins are great), the least amend he can make to that Government is to disclose at once the names of the persons who either wittingly or unwittingly made him their tool to circulate stories to the harm of Goverment, and which had no earthly existence. This is at least due in all conscience to the kind and forbearing Government who let him go so cheap, but if Mr. Ghokale persists in declining to give up the names of his fine informants and worthy friends, then let him by all means in his own words "accept the full responsibility—both moral and legal—for making the allegations."—Yours, &c.,

Broach, Aug. 7. N. S. GINWALLA.

THE FAMINE.

HYDERABAD SEASON REPORTS.

THE season report of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for week ending 31st July are summarised in the following general remarks:—

Agricultural prospects have improved everywhere, and if the latter part of the monsoon is favourable there is no reason why the harvest should not be satisfactory.

From some parts of the Lingsugur, Elgandal, and Nalgundah Districts, complaints are received; but there is yet sufficient time for rain to fall there and improve prospects.

Government grain shops are still kept open in the city of Hyderabad and rice is sold at 7½ seers per rupee against the bazaar rate of 6 1-3. Jowari is not obtainable and the sale of it has had to be temporarily stopped. 2,000 bags of jowari have been purchased at Coconada and are expected immediately. The number of shops is 5 and the average number of daily purchasers 6,432. Prices have further risen in the city of Hyderabad because supplies are not coming in from the districts; the rates now prevailing are:—2nd August wheat 4, rice 6 1-3, jowari 7, attendance on works has risen as shown below:—Week ending 15th July total for week 65,485, last day 12,232; 22nd July total for week 1,19,405, last day, 17,587. The above figures includes 2,000 laborers sent from Bir District, who are employed on the Harsool Road in Aurangabad or are relieved gratuitously. The numbers on gratuitous relief have similarly increased from 1,662 on the 15th July to 1,902 on the 22nd. The latter figure excludes most of the recipients of gratuitous relief in Elgandal District, from which the return of only one district has been received.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain G Besito, sailed yesterday for Hong Kong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major J W Tulloch, Captain H P G Parker, Mr and Mrs Mitra Mr Rodrigues and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Ganges s	Creery	Aden, Aug 2.
	Rugby s	Marchant	Philadelphia, Jan. 27.
8	Dwarka s	Tice	Kurrachee, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Grosvenor bque	Brebner	Mauritius.
	Mohommedi s	Erikson	Delagoa Bay, &c.
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Antwerp, &c.
8	Letimbro s	Beisito	Hongkong.
	Muttra s	Watt	Calcutta via Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Ganges, for Aden
„ Pachumba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
4	Kasara s	Smith	Rangoon, July 27.
	Maida s	Nash	Rangoon, Aug 1.
	City of Vienna s	Thoms	Liverpool, July 6.
	Africa s	Howlden	Moulmein, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

August 4.—Steamers Ethiopia, Argus, Benvorlich and Obr and barque John Davie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—2,900 cwt rapeseed, 400 cwt gum, 118½ cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hadden Hall s—10,044 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,400 cwt myrabollams, 1,200 cwt ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1,999 cwt linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—999 cwt myrabollams, W. Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, M Byramjee.
Letimbro s—5 cwt moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales twist, 29 cases opium, S N Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 500 bales twist, 8 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—725 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Pelle, Lieut, Bo R A, on duty, from Poona.
Barrow, Lt Col, Bengal on leave, from Barellly.
Sherston, Major, Bengal Rifle Brigade on leave, from Simla.
Huggins, Lt Col, Ms 21st Pioneer, on leave, from Belgaum.

AUGUST 6.

Kennedy, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, from Aden.
Hoggard, Capt, Ms E York Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Montgomery, Capt, Bo 21st B I, on duty, from Deolali.
Marsh, Major, Ms 19th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Evans, Surg Major, Ms I M S, on leave, from Bellary.

AUGUST 7.

Brownrigg, Col, Bengal A A G Meerut Dist, from leave, from England.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo 28th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Mayne, Lieut, Bo R A, on duty, from Poona.
Broome, Capt, Bo 9th B I, from furlough, from England
Anderson, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Domenichetti, Capt, Ms 28th M I, from leave, from England.
Kelly, Capt, Punj R E, from leave, from England.
Craster, Lt, Punj 40th Pathan, from England.
Hodson, Capt, Punj Q O Corps of Guides, from England.
Phipps, Lt, Punj R A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Scott, Surg Maj, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Creagh, Maj and Bt Col, Beng, R A, on leave to England.
Leveing, Lieut, Ms, R H A, on duty, to Woolwhich.
Marsh, Maj, Ms 19th Husrs, on leave, to England.
Evans, Surg Maj, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Haggard, Capt, Ms, E York Regt, on leave, to England.
Huggins, Lieut Col, Ms, 21st Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Proudfoot, Lieut Col, Bo, 9th B I, on furlough, to England.
Kelly, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Young, Surg Maj, Punj, A M S, on Med Cert, to England.
Shirston Maj, Beng, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Barrow, Lieut Col, Beng, on leave, to England.
Brownrigg, Col, Beng, A A G, Meerut Dist, off leave, to Meerut.

THE latest American church contrivance is said to be an electric contribution box in the shape of a little car which runs along a rail at the back of each pew when the minister touches a button. By this means the minister is able to forestall that absent-minded habit of people who slip out of church just as the churchwarden is making his way towards them. "Do not alight from your pew till the train stops," will soon take the place of mural texts in American churches.

AN amusing yarn, probably not without point even in these days of theoretical enlistment, is told by that smart little regimental paper the "Fusilier." At the final relief of Lucknow, as Sir Colin Campbell was riding into the city with his staff, he passed a stalwart "Heelander" on sentry. Reining up, the General thus proudly apostrophised the kilted warrior: "Well, my brave mon the Scotchmen did weel the day, and we're proud of our country." And, with an outburst of fraternal clannish favour, adding, "Where do ye come fra, my mon, and what's your name?" Sentry: "From Connemara, sir, and my name is Pat Kelly." Sir Colin and his staff smiled and rode on.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Rugby, Commander G. Merchant, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Philadelphia, experienced heavy monsoon and high sea from Socotra on to Sounding.

THE P and O Co's English mail steamer Ganges, Captain T F Creery, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Aden experienced fresh monsoon with high sea and cloudy weather. The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani Captain J L Leftwich, which reached this port on Friday from Calcutta via coast ports met with monsoon weather squalls, and rain on Malabar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·519	Calm	2	97·1	83·5	80	0·14	5·84	—39·3
Sirsa	29·495	SSE	8	99·3	83·5	76	...	5·42	—1·89
Delhi	29·495	SE	8	95·2	82·0	74	..	8·10	—7·05
Agra	29·484	SE	6	91·0	81·9	89	...	24·47	+6·40
Cawnpore	29·489	ENE	5	90·8	81·1	89	...	12·74	...
Allahabad	29·478	E	13	91·1	80·8	85	...	22·72	+2·55
Jhansi	29·472	NE	2	88·1	76·7	91	0·10	17·30	—3·68
Jacobabad	29·419	Calm	2	110·3	85·5	49	..	1·20	—0·74
Karachi	29·480	WSW	11	94·3	85·0	72	...	3·77	—0·72
Jeypore	29·491	ENE	4	91·1	79·4	88	0·62	8·62	—5·83
Ajmere	29·502	W	5	91·5	79·6	91	0·45	8·70	—2·98
Deesa	29·495	WNW	11	93·3	77·0	89	0·50	10·0[illegible]	—5·14
Ahmedabad	29·501	WSW	1	87·2	78·1	84	0·28	14·15	...
Bhuj	29·500	W	16	92·5	78·9	91	0·16	4·57	—4·96
Rajkot	29·506	W	21	90·4	77·1	94	0·18	12·58	—7·24
Ghadechi	29·482	W	13	93·1	78·3	81	0·38	8·25	..
Veraval	29·524	W	17	85·1	80·7	90	0·16	6·2[illegible]	..
Neemuch	29·514	WSW	7	89·7	72·6	93	0·47	16·26	—0·09
Indore	29·515	NW	5	76·3	70·6	96	0·32	11·90	—5·60
Saugor	29·498	WSW	4	77·8	73·6	93	0·05	24·31	—2·38
Jubulpore	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·480	SW	2	78·8	73·7	93	0·07	21·90	—8·99
Khandwa	29·501	W	8	82·7	75·6	91	0·07	9·34	—6·89
Raipur	29·465	W	14	75·7	72·1	97	0·68	16·83	—11·79
Nagpur	29·471	WNW	13	77·2	75·6	93	0·74	21·87	—4·27
Amraoti	29·521	W	11	77·1	71·8	78	0·78	11·29	—7·92
Akola	29·329	SW	8	79·0	73·2	93	0·78	12·12	—6·36
Surat	29·543	Calm	8	86·0	73·5	91	3·20	18·99	—11·15
Malegaon	29·514	WSW	10	83·4	74·1	82	0·11	6·71	—3·29
Bombay	29·574	W	27	84·2	78·5	87	1·04	47·21	—2·29
Poona	29·604	WSW	10	80·1	70·4	95	0·98	10·36	—2·14
Ahmednagar	29·586	WSW	12	83·2	71·4	93	0·28	3·38	...
Aurangabad	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·587	SW	17	84·7	73·0	77	...	4·96	—5·57
Ratnagiri	29·632	WSW	14	82·5	78·9	91	0·73	91·50	+18·16
Belgaum	29·634	WSW	35	75·7	68·2	92	1·70	25·93	—0·12
Goa	29·679	NW	22	83·9	76·4	87	1·37	77·33	...
Karwar	29·702	W	16	84·2	77·5	78	0·32	97·91	+15·55
Mangalore	29·743	WNW	7	83·3	75·4	87	0·93	100·75	+24·78
Calicut	29·777	WNW	11	83·8	77·0	85	0·28	100·46	+32·98
Cochin	29·797	NW	48	87·8	74·6	88	1·66	72·50	+18·83
Bangalore	29·735	WSW	18	79·2	66·3	87	...	4·93	—4·09
Secunderabad	29·574	W	17	80·6	71·9	76	0·07	10·52	—2·64
Masulipatam	29·573	WNW	12	94·7	77·1	73	0·02	5·52	—6·83
Bellary	29·656	W	13	92·7	75·3	60	...	3·03	—1·04
Cuddapah	29·657	W	M	96·5	82·8	68	..	6·16	—3·46
Madras	29·652	SW	9	94·0	78·5	63	0·05	6·92	—0·12
Coimbatore	29·733	SW	10	87·4	74·0	7	0·25	6·31	+3·40
Trichinopoly	29·690	WSW	13	95·6	81·3	55	...	2·88	—0·83
Negapatam	29·698	SW	9	96·6	77·6	58	...	0·21	—4·39
Colombo	29·812	WSW	12	84·0	77·0	81	0·06	17·60	+3·89
Aden	29·671	SW	...	92·3	81·5	79	...	0·62	+3·48

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·74 (48·24); G. T. H.=0·63 (47·82); St. G. H.=0·68 (49·73); C. P.=1·04 (47·21).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in the North-West Provinces, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bombay, 23 at Secunderabad, 22 at Bhuj, 20 at Rajkot, 18 at Ghadechi, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and 15 at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the normal in Sind, and the minimum similarly so at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in Rajputana and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Neemuch and Ahmednagar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (3·20"), over an inch at Belgaum (1·70"), Cochin (1·64"), Goa (1·37") and Bombay (1·04"), light to moderate showers at Lahore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Indore, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Jhansi, Jeypore, Saugor, Khandwa, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area at and about Surat, Bombay, Malegaon, Poona, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Indore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Jubbulpore, where the weather being squally and slightly unsettled, rain is to be expected. In all other districts except in Sind local showers are probable. The mail steamer Ganges left Aden on the 2nd of August and reports having experienced up to Longitude 55° E. moderate to light south-easterly and south-westerly winds and high southerly and south-westerly swell; thence to arrival this morning, moderate to fresh monsoon occasionally becoming strong, cloudy weather, a high to moderate sea and light rain squalls near coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG 8.

Saturday:—The barometer has fallen slightly in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces and has risen elsewhere. Pressure is lower than usual almost everywhere, but the general distribution is such as ordinarily prevails during the monsoon. Winds are westerly across the Peninsula and Central Provinces, easterly along the foot of the Himalayas, variable in the intervening region. The monsoon is much stronger than usual on the west coast and slightly stronger in the Central and South of the Bay. At the head of the Bay the winds are irregular and a small storm is apparently developing there. Mean temperature has generally fallen except in the North-West Provinces. Mean temperature is lower than usual in the Central Provinces and across the head of the Peninsula. It is generally excessive elsewhere. In Rajputana and the Punjab the excess is large and the maxima are between a hundred and a hundred and ten. It is reported from Upper Sind and rest Punjab that there has been hardly any rain in the Gangetic plain, the Punjab and Sind, and only light showers in Madras, Bombay, Deccan, Khandesh and Rajputana, but elsewhere fair rain has been received. The heaviest amounts are over three inches at Taroy and Surat, over two inches at Mercara, and over one inch at Rangoon, Moulmein, Kendat, Balasore, Darjeeling, Bogra, Purnea, Mussoorie, Cochin, Belgaum, Goa Mormugao and Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	45 98	47 19	49 33	45 81
Saturday, August 7	1 82	0 63	1 67	1 13
Sunday, August 8	0 29	1 10	0 10	1 6
Total	48 09	48 92	51 10	48 00
Total fall to 8th Aug. 1896	72 31	70 51	76 40	65 83
Total fall to 8th Aug. 1895	54 74	40 67	46 70	44 66

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	2
Wednesday, August 4	0	11
Thursday, „ 5	1	12
Total	21	25
Total during previous year up to 5th Aug	57	61

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. fah. ... inches	29·579
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	78·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	625
Fall of Rain	1·13
Total fall during month	2·34
„ „ year	46·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 7th August	0·47

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London, yesterday, at 113¼. French Rentes were ¼ cent higher at 105¼; but Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·10½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted at 119, while Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent. to £63 7-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-32d. higher at 1s. 3 1-16d. For discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight the quotation was ⅞ per cent. And for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills 1 3-8 per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £100,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay. Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. to 25⅞d. per oz., but declined 1/8 cent in New York to 55⅝ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London also being lower to the same extent at 4·86¼ dollars.

A falling off ⅛ per cent. made the price of Consols 113⅛ to-day. The other financial quotations were unchanged all round from the level given above, Bar Silver alone showing a further advance of ⅛d. to 26d. per oz., but in New York the metal remained at 55 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·86½ dollars. About £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer at closing last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales amounted to 12,000 bales, and the Imports to 4,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged for all descriptions, while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for August delivery, and 3 7-8d. for December-January. The Manchester Market closed firm.

To-day Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool, at 4 5-16d. per lb., and other descriptions were all as before for both spot and arrival. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was firm. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 47,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales lower, at 45,000 bales. The week's Imports were 11,000 bales, or 2,000 bales more. The total stock diminished by 51,000 bales, standing yesterday at 670,000 bales.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands was unaltered yesterday at 8 cents per lb.; August Futures were 5 points higher at 7·57 cents, and December 5 points at 7·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained to-day at 8 cents per lb., while August Futures declined 2 points to 7·55 cents, and December 3 points to 7·10 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were *nil*. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 8,370,000 bales, compared with 8,360,000 visible at the end of the week preceding.

Locally there has been no enquiry for Cotton from shippers, to-day, and the demand from the mills is very small. Owing to the further rise in Futures in New York, and an hardening tendency in Liverpool the rates for the new crop are higher, Broach being quoted at Rs. 213½ per candy, and Bengal Rs. 167 to Rs. 168.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,243	bales.
Wheat	873	cwts.
Linseed	2,458	„
Rapeseed	18,327	„
Poppyseed	1,355	„
Castorseed	1,823	„
Rice	105,231	„

FREIGHTS are a firm market. No business of importance is reported to-day; buyers ask 9s. 6d. to 10s. per ton for September shipment.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which latter rate a small amount was done, the rate then temporarily receding 1-32d. at which there was no demand. Later on 1s. 3 5-16d. was again obtainable, and a little was placed, Merchants' Bills were scarce, 1s. 3 13-32d. being quoted, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.	per rupee.
„	Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.	„
„	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 5-16 to 11-32d.	„
Credits	„	1s. 3 13-32 to 7-16d.	„
Francs	„	1·61¼ to 1·62	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is an unsettled feeling in the market, with quotations given at 100 for Cash, and 99 13-16 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and 93 for Threes.

SHARES are neglected, and to-day Currimbhoy and Maneckjee Petit advanced Rs. 15 each; Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway declined Rs. 5; and Mofussil Co. Rs. 2½.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 19-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	119
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7/16
Bar Silver	25 3/4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	47,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	1,500	„
„ Imports of cotton	11,000	„
„ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ Stock of cotton	670,000	„
„ „ Surats	24,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China arrived here this morning.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd July 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,32,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,56,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	132	2	213
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week	1,32,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,56,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year†	1,36,301	1,50,284	67,114	3,53,699
Per mile of Ry. do.	81	90	40	211
Total to corresponding date do.	1,36,301	1,50,284	67,114	3,53,699

* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of hire and haulage of Postal vehicles.

† Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 2,301
Ditto to date 2,301

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd July, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	80,000	1,71,000	4,000	2,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	173	371	9	553
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week	80,000	1,71,000	4,000	2,55,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1,05,435	1,21,918	71,821	2,99,174
Per mile of Ry do.	2.9	264	156	649
Total to corresponding date do.	1,05,435	1,21,918	71,821	2,99,174

* Including Suplementary.

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 44,174
Ditto to date .... „ 44,174

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKER—MARRIOTT—July 7, in the Cathedral, at Exeter, Arthur Barry Blacker, M.D., B.S., of 15, West Eaton-place, S.W., son of the late Rev Maxwell J Blacker, M.A., and grandson of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Valentine Blacker, C.B., Surveyor-General of India, to Zare Elizabeth Marriott, widow of George Herbert Marriott, of Orotava Teneriffe.

CURR—BELL—July 14, at the East Parish Church, Aberdeen, N.B., Alexander Yule Curr, Aberdeen, to Rosa Beatrice Williams, daughter of the late Rev Augustus Clifford Bell, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras Presidency, and grand daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T Tuistelton-Dyer, Madras Presidency.

DAUNT—MARSHALL—On the 8th inst, at St Jude's Church South Kensington, the Rev H Chapman, Vicar of St Luke's, Camberwell, assisted by the Rev Prebendary E A, Eardley-Wilmot, Vicar of the Parish, Walter Dickens Daunt, Central India Horse, second son of the late Colonel J C C Daunt, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, to Edith Gladys, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Marshall, late Lancashire Fusiliers, of 63, Harrington gardens S.W.

FALCONAR—MOORE—June 15, at St Mary's, Shirehampton, Henry Barclay, youngest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Falconar, 46th Regt Madras Native Infantry (H E I C S), and of Mrs Falconar, of Avonmouth, formerly of 24, Oppidans road, London, N.W., to Henrietta Stewart (Detta), second daughter of Dr George Moore, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy (Retired), of Penlea, Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, and granddaughter of the late Robert St Leger Atkins, Captain 69th Rifles, of Water Park, Co Cork, Ireland, Esquire.

FAREWELL—WINTER—July 14, at St Paul's, Bournemouth, Charles William Freke Farewell, A M I C E, Burma Railways eldest son of Major General Freke Farewell, Retired List, of Westwood, Bath, to Amy Florence, only daughter of George Kift Winter, M I C E, Madras Railway.

FRYER—HESSEY—July 11, at St Andrew's, Melton, Captain Leslie Charles Fryer, 14th Sikhs, to Catherine Louisa, only daughter of Major General W H Hessey, The Towers, Melton, Suffolk.

KING—WRIGHT—July 14, at Emmanuel Church, West Hampstead, Leonard George, sixth son of the late John Kemp King, Esq. of Coggeshall, Essex, to Henrietta Minna youngest daughter of the late Samuel Wright, Esq. Indian Civil Service.

MACLEOD—MACDONALD—July 14, at St John's, Oban, Dr Roderick Macleod, Bengal Medical Service (Retired), to Madeline, Rosa Macdonald, widow of Neil Macleod Macdonald, of Dunach, Argyllshire.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—June 12, at Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland, South Africa, Douglas Fyfe, I B S African Police, youngest son of Major General E Armstrong, M S Corps, aged 20.

CUNLIFFE—July 14 at St Asaph, North Wales, Diana Wentworth, Widow of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. Madras Civil Service, and daughter of the late Stair Hathorn Stewart, Esq. of Glasseron and Physgill, N.B.

HALL—June 21, at Los Angeles, California, Annie, daughter of the late Colonel J Mackenzie (of Hilton), 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and widow of General Arthur Hall, 5th Bengal Cavalry and 21st Hussars.

HAY—July 17, at San Reque, Bedford, after a short illness, Margaret Mackenzie Hay, third daughter of the late John Hay, Esq. M D, H E C C S (Madras), aged 77.

MAISTER—July 16, at 13, Lansdowne terrace, Leamington, Major General George Maister, Retired Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 71.

McCULLOCH—July 17, at Sibertswold, near Dover, Sarah Meeke, widow of William McCulloch, of Bombay, aged 56.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOLMES—August 5, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, of enteric fever, Alfred Holmes, late of B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel, second dearly beloved son of Thomas and Emma Holmes of Wimbledon, England, aged 23 years and 11 months. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

S.S.S.—A direct contradiction can only appear over your own signature.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1897.

WHATEVER may be said as to the injustice to India of postponing the Indian Budget night to the fag end of the Parliamentary Session, the method has at least the advantage of placing the public in possession of much later estimates of revenue and expenditure than can be given when the Financial Statement is presented at Calcutta in the month of March. Thus Lord George Hamilton was able in laying the Budget before the House of Commons to state that roughly speaking the loss to the Government of India owing to Famine and Plague will be eight millions sterling. In the Financial Statement of Sir James Westland the cost of direct famine relief was put down at 560 lakhs, but no attempt was made to estimate the loss of revenue incurred by reason of the scarcity or to state the cost of measures for plague suppression. But if Reuter has correctly summarised the remarks of the Secretary of State, these losses and charges are included in his estimate of eight millions sterling, taken of course upon the basis of current exchange. The fact that in spite of two unexpected frontier expeditions and of other adverse circumstances that have arisen in the past six months, the Secretary of State is able to announce that the deficit is not likely to be much greater than that which Sir James Westland estimated last March—246 lakhs—shows that the rainfall throughout the country has been plentiful enough to lead Government to the conclusion that a second year of famine will not have to be faced. Upon no other supposition could the revised figures of the deficit approximate to those given five months ago. Eight millions sterling is a heavy sum to lose, but on the whole we may be thankful that the outlay of Government upon the two-fold calamity of the year is no greater. It must be remembered that fourteen millions sterling were expended in combating the three years' famine in the last half of the seventies, and that in spite of this lavish outlay five millions of people perished. The famine of 1874 in Bengal cost six millions sterling, but this large outlay to combat scarcity in a single province was justified by Sir Richard Temple on the ground, of which he was naturally proud, that not a single individual had succumbed to scarcity. In the much more widespread calamity that is still with us this cannot be said. But at the same time the loss of life has been trifling compared to the appalling figures of the famine of the seventies.

This improved result at greatly lessened cost is due to several causes. In the interval the railways of the country have been doubled, and this has not only facilitated the distribution of food-stuffs, and consequently insured large areas against unrelievable famine, but has also contributed largely to the growth of the material prosperity of the people,—a growth evidenced by the continuous increase of imports of the precious metals even in a year of famine. The railways go very far indeed towards bringing about a natural increase of the industries of the country, which as Lord George Hamilton announced, it is the object of Government to promote. Irrigation has done much to increase the area of land under cultivation, but there can be no doubt that Government are right in the view that railway construction should be adhered to, in preference to "wholesale expenditure" on irrigation. While on the whole irrigation has done immense good, many schemes that have been carried out have been financial failures, owing to the cultivators refusing to pay for artificial watering of their lands, save in seasons of drought, which only come on the average once in eleven years. Those writers who nowadays urge that irrigation is more important than railways overlook the fact that save in the more precarious tracts of country, irrigation can only pay provided a water cess is regularly levied on the lands served by the works. But to return to the comparison between the famine of the seventies and the present visitation, it may be pointed out that one reason why the loss of life has this time been so much smaller is that the experience gained twenty years ago has led to the adoption of more effective and far reaching systems of famine relief. The best of systems, however, would have failed to produce the results that have been achieved, but for the self-sacrificing energy with which the Provincial Codes have been administered. The praise bestowed in the Queen's Speech upon officers, both European and Native, as well as upon private workers, "for their labours to save life and relieve suffering" is thoroughly deserved.

There is another point of comparison from which the famine and plague expenditure, heavy as it is, may be regarded as satisfactory. It does not represent much more than one-third of the cost of the war brought about by the doubtful diplomacy of Lord Lytton in Afghanistan. Had we indulged in the luxury of another war at the time when the Roberts' Mission was stopped by the diplomatic gout of the Ameer the expenditure would probably have exceeded that arising from several famines. We are not now engaged in any great war such as engrossed attention when the last Famine was drawing to a close. But two expeditions are at this moment beyond the Indian frontier. The largest of these, the force sent to suppress the rising in the Swat Valley, will entail a heavy outlay that will not end with the campaign itself. One of the principal arguments advanced in favour of the retention of Chitral was that the annual outlay upon keeping a garrison there and maintaining the communications would not be large. It was urged that a small force would be sufficient (in addition to bribes, or "payments" as they are called) to keep the tribes in order, and that the road to Chitral had been practically made by the expedition. But the attacks on Malakhand and Chakdara have shown the incorrectness of the first contention, and already a large increase in the permanent garrisons is contemplated. The second contention has also been disposed of by Lord George Hamilton's announcement that "the road to Chitral is to be opened," which will, it seems, in some unexplained way "improve the material condition of the tribesmen." All this means heavy permanent addition to the cost of the long lines of communication across the frontier, which, as recent events have shown, render us so liable to attack and to consequent military expeditions. There is something refreshingly original in the declaration of Lord George Hamilton that he is rejoiced to find that the revenue from opium is steadily diminishing. This is the first time that any responsible Minister of the Crown, or Indian official, has expressed satisfaction at a reduction of revenue from opium, and the remark is all the more noteworthy since it is made in a year when the Indian Exchequer can ill spare the loss of a single rupee of revenue. Has the Secretary of State ever read the report of the Opium Commission, or is his knowledge of the question derived simply from the numerous tracts and leaflets of the Anti-Opium Society? Judging from the sadness with which Sir James Westland has spoken of diminished receipts from this head in more than one Budget statement, it is very doubtful if he will share the jubilation of the Secretary of State. The revenue instead of coming from the Indian taxpayer is derived to a very large extent from China, where opium is one of the necessities of life, owing to the large tracts of country rendered malarious by the overflow of great rivers. It is therefore not a little strange that Lord George Hamilton should even by inference give countenance to the exploded figment that Indian opium in China is undermining the physical powers of a population of 400 millions of people. Possibly the Secretary of State spoke ironically and was only having a little joke at the expense of a thoroughly discredited agitation.

WHILE the greater part of Lord Sandhurst's speech on Wednesday was devoted to a detailed examination and repudiation of the "malevolent inventions" of unscrupulous critics of the Poona plague administration, the utterance was not devoid of references of a more satisfactory kind. His Excellency, not only as head of the Government, but also as the Member of Council who has had charge of this special branch of the administration, took the opportunity to bear cordial testimony to the work performed by the large army of officers and others engaged in battling with the epidemic. It was, of course, impossible in the limits of a single speech to name all the officers or individuals whose unremitting labours have entitled them to public eulogy, and this task must be left to the more convenient form of a Government resolution. But the names of some of the workers are so prominently identified with the remarkable history of the operations, that appreciative reference to them was inevitable. The name that stands out most prominently in this connection is that of one who has passed for ever beyond the pale of human criticism. The various references made to Mr. Rand were touching and graceful, but none of them were more significant than that in which, dealing with a slander that is still heard, Lord Sandhurst gave the counter statement of Mr. Rand, and said "that dead man's word is good enough for me." The occasion was not one, however, for paying any prolonged tribute to the memory of the martyred Civilian, for the repudiation of the falsehoods circulated regarding him and the bare statement of the actual facts were in themselves sufficient eulogy of his self-sacrificing services. Hence it was that Lord Sandhurst's direct comment on Mr. Rand's career was very brief "In face of the baseless calumnies with which he was assailed," said the Governor, "he was a man of honour who tried to do his duty." No public servant could wish to obtain from the head of Government higher praise than this. The thought of the death of that absolutely innocent victim of the ravings of sedition-mongers, Lieutenant Ayerst, so moved Lord Sandhurst, that he admitted he could hardly allude to it. His Excellency described him as beloved by his officers and respected by the soldiers of whom he had command.

The Governor was able to speak with greater freedom, because without the sense of loss, regarding, other officers who have for so many months been bearing the burden and heat of the day in the dangerous and distasteful work of combating the plague. Special reference was made to the energetic ex-Chairman of the Bombay Committee. General Gatacre had a variety of fortunate circumstances in his favour, foremost amongst them being the great help afforded by the Justices of the Peace, cordially acknowledged by Lord Sandhurst; and not having had a factious and unscrupulous opposition to contend with. The General, instead of being martyred for his work, has been acclaimed a great deliverer. That the medical officers of the Port, Drs. McCartie and Crimmin, should have been included amongst the few singled out for reference in the speech, was the more fitting, since their work has received comparatively little attention fro[m]
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speech to "the energetic and judiciou
taken by the local Governments to preve
spread of plague," is principally applicabl
Lord Sandhurst, as the head of the Governm
within whose jurisdiction the plague epide
started and has been almost entirely confined.

Lord Sandhurst denounced the manifold falsehoods that have been disseminated regarding the suppression of the plague in Poona, and vindicated the search parties from the imputations to which they have been subjected. While very few impartial men have placed any regard whatever upon stories published 5,000 miles away of outrages upon women and of stripping women naked in the streets, some credence has been given to other allegations of a less specific kind. For instance, the remark has often been heard: "We all know what Tommy Atkins is; he cannot be expected to pay any regard to native caste susceptibilities; and no doubt the stories of petty thefts, of rather rough handling of the occupants of houses into which they went, and desecration of god-rooms, have some truth in them." Lord Sandhurst's repudiation of these minor charges was as complete as his refutation of more serious allegations. His Excellency pointed out that the soldiers were accompanied in their work by officers, jealous to a degree of the reputation of the men whom they command, who would promptly single out and punish any individual detected in crimes of this description. His Lordship expressed his conviction that "nowhere in the world could operations of this description have been carried out by any class of people more ably, more thoroughly, or more considerately or humanely than by the body of soldiers employed in plague work in the city of Poona." This assurance coming from a statesman who has made due enquiry before he speaks, should for once silence these detractors. Equally emphatic was Lord Sandhurst's denial of another widely prevalent belief, that little or no attention was paid to complaints received by the Plague Committee. He declared that Mr. Rand was all along anxious to find out the weaker points in his organisation, and to remedy any arrangement which might lead to unnecessary severity and hardship. The complaints received were carefully enquired into and dealt with. It may be that some of the lengthy documents emanating from political associations claiming to be representative did not receive such full and categorical reply as the busy-bodies who promoted them may have desired. But there is no reason for surprise at this in view of the patent hollowness of some of these representations. The figures quoted by Lord Sandhurst in regard to the petition emanating from the Deccan Sabha, alleged to have been signed by 2,000 people, shows how little real claim political organisations in Poona have to their pretentions to speak for the multitude. The wholesale manufacture of bogus signatures appears to be essential to such documents. So far from this petition representing their views, there is good reason to believe that the poor people in Poona are grateful to the authorities for deliverance from a pestilence which, apart from the preventive measures of Government, would have decimated the city.

THE Government of India having refused the appeal made by the five prisoners, who were condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of law, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for murder of two persons at Walkeshwar Road, Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Resident Superintendent of the Jail, has fixed Thursday, the 12th instant, as the day for the execution of these prisoners.

WE learn that Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, was offered the acting appointment of Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for the period of Mr. Sanders-Slater's absence on leave, but has declined it, we believe, on account of a growing practice in the mofussil, more especially in Gujerat. Mr. Taleyarkhan was first appointed acting Presidency Magistrate in October last, and again a second time at the beginning of the year, and on both occasions his nomination was received with approval by the Press. The responsible duties of the post were discharged with great credit and to the complete satisfaction of Government, the public, and the profession. But it is not surprising that as he has so large a practice he should forego the appointment.

THE Mayo College: a Record of Twenty Years, by Herbert Sherring, has just been published by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta.

NOW that Professor Gokhale, the "Bombay Examiner" says, has professed deep contrition, and all the rest of it, for his share in the business, and has thrown the responsibility of making the charges on the shoulder of others, it might be interesting to learn, who these others are? If Professor Gokhale is sincere in his apology, and expects people to believe him, he might go a step further, and supply Government with the names of his correspondents. By so doing, he will not only prove his sincerity, but will enable Government to lay its hands on the right parties, who from all accounts stand in need of a little looking after. The "Professor's" apologies are no doubt a very satisfying commodity, but the exigencies of the case would seem to demand something more definite and tangible at his hands. Now that he has a chance of putting himself straight with the authorities, it would be a thousand pities that he threw it away.

AT the Brookfield Stud Sale, the other day, the Rajah Ajit Singh Bahadur of Ketri, the Thakur Sahib of Morvi were both large buyers, one of them securing the coaching stallion Lord Sneaton. Mr. Streuben, the owner of a large estate at the Cape and an extensive breeder of horses, Mr. White, a noted Australian breeder, and Mr. Winter Irving secured several lots each. Lady Hopetoun bought a coaching mare for ninety-five guineas. Out of ninety-eight lots only four were withdrawn for lack of competition, the total for the ninety-four others being £9,000, this representing an average of £96, which taking into consideration the fact that a good proportion of the lots sold were yearlings and two-year-olds, may be regarded as very satisfactory.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The "Times" in commenting on Lord George Hamilton's Financial Statement, regards the smallness of the deficit as an eloquent testimony of the soundness of Indian finance and the high ability with which the administration is conducted in the face of extraordinary disaster.

GREEK CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

A Greek Circular to the Powers proposes a new loan for the payment of the indemnity to Turkey, to be safeguarded by a Commission appointed by various financial houses, thus obviating the necessity of an international control of Greek finances.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, on board the Royal Yacht, arrived at Peterhof, to-day, where they were received by the Czar and Czarina, and met with a most cordial popular reception.

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will reassemble on the 23rd October.

THE PROPOSED BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in replying to the American proposal for a Bimetallic Conference, says that such an important subject requires consideration, and that, moreover, he must consult the Indian Government.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has concluded his official visit to London, and has now gone on a visit to Taplow Court.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Maddison, the Radical Candidate, has been elected for Sheffield in place of the late Mr. Mundella, defeating Mr. Hope, the Conservative candidate, by 183 votes.

The polling was Maddison, 4,289, and Hope, 4,106.

CRICKET NEWS.

Essex has beaten Lancashire by six wickets.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN RUSSIA.

Aug. 8.

The Czar has appointed the Emperor William an honorary Admiral of the Russian Navy.

PRINCE RANJITSINGI.

A fund has been opened to present Prince Ranjitsinji with a testimonial on his departure from England.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE RISING IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

SUCCESS OF GENERAL MEIKLEJOHN'S FORCE.

GRAIN DESPATCHED TO CHAKDARA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA via MALAKHAND, Aug. 7.

General Meiklejohn's force occupied Thana on the 4th August. A few shots were exchanged between the advanced guard and the enemy.

The force is engaged in despatching captured grain to Chakdara for storage.

The West Kents and remainder of the Brigade join shortly.

The tents and other loot taken by the enemy from North Malakhand have been found in Thana.

7th August.—The 1st Brigade, consisting of the 1st West Kents, 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry, 45th Sikhs, the Guides, 3 Squadrons of the 2nd Brigade, 7 British Mountain Batteries, one Native No. 10 Field Battery, and 4th Company Sappers, are concentrated at Amandara, to-day, under General Meiklejohn.

The troops are in tents here.

The 2nd Brigade is at Khar.

THANA DESTROYED.

THE AMEER'S REFUSAL TO HELP THE TRIBES.

August 6th.—Thana was completely destroyed by us to-day. The column then marched back and is camped close to Dakhila, where the 1st Brigade concentrates.

Letters were found in Thana villages from the Ameer of Afghanistan, refusing to assist the tribes against us. The local inhabitants appear cowed by the losses they have recently suffered.

The force is still bivouacked at Thana collecting grain. The late inhabitants of Thana are occasionally to be seen on the neighbouring hills. No casualties have occurred in this column.

THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

THE KHAN OF DIR PUNISHES HIS MEN.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

All continues quiet at Malakhand, though it seems the mad Mullah is less badly wounded than was supposed, and has again been preaching in the Upper Swat Valley.

The tribesmen, however, show no disposition to listen to him.

The Khan of Dir is taking steps to inflict summary punishment upon those of his villages which were implicated in the recent disturbances.

There has been no further raiding in the Tochi Valley.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The following are the results of the second meeting of the Calcutta monsoon races this afternoon :—

PONY HURDLE RACE.

Nita 1
Stock Rose 2
Chieftain 3

AUGUST STAKES.

Kapo 1
Silver Prince 2
Dobbin 3

Totalisator paid Rs. 702.

Only one ticket had been taken. The lucky holder was Mr. J. C. Bose.

The winner was ridden by Mr. Loftus.

PONY TRIAL PLATE.

Cocab 1
The Gift 2
Teddy 3

THE MONSOON STAKES.

Lily 1
Ito 2
Principle 3

THE SCURRY.

Chin Chin 1
Love 2
Lucy Fry 3

Except in the first race the winners were all outsiders.

THE THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

THE MINIMUM FIXED AT RS. 97-8.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The rate of Rs. 97-8-0 for every hundred rupees has been fixed as the minimum at which tenders will be accepted for the three and a-half per cent. three crore loan recently announced.

LEAVE.

Mr. Beadon-Bryant, Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, goes on three months' leave, in September next.

SERIOUS BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

LINE BETWEEN BADLAPUR AND WAGNI UNDER WATER.

A GHAUT TUNNEL COMPLETELY BLOCKED UP.

THROUGH TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

POONA, Aug. 8.

A serious block on the G. I. P. line occurred yesterday. The line between Badlapur and Wagni, mileage 42 to 44, is under water many feet; and secondly, No. 21 Ghaut Tunnel is completely blocked up with morum and boulders of rocks which will probably take two days to remove.

The train which arrived yesterday from Bombay was the 2-15, and left the latter place at eight in the morning. The accident happened after that train had passed.

The train which left Bombay at 11 o'clock with English mails is unfortunately blocked up in Karjat, and could not move upward or go backwards till the break in the line is repaired.

The 2-30 train which left Bombay yesterday had to come via Jabalpur line and Dhond-Munmar side, as the line between Badlapur and Wagni is under water owing to the heavy mountain torrent from Matheran side which swept down the same spot as last year.

The 2-30 train of yesterday arrived in Poona to-day at 3-15 in the afternoon.

The trains which left Poona yesterday went as far as Lanowli, and returned with passengers, and left again via Dhond-Munmar.

The Raichur Mail which came last night had to go back again to Dhond, and thence to Bombay via Munmar.

The night trains are cancelled, and to-day all the trains had to be cancelled except one local passenger train which runs, from Poona to Lanowli and back.

The Raichur Mail of to-day had to go via Dhond and Munmar. The passengers will be brought to Poona by a special train.

LATER.

At the time of the accident Mr. Keilly was in Nagpur district, and went to Kalyan for personally superintending the operations. Mr. Dewly is engaged at Dhond.

A train will start to-morrow morning via Dhond for Bombay, and as circumstances permit others will be started.

The train which remained at Karjat with the English mails, arrived about 8 o'clock this evening.

The tunnel which was blocked is one mile away from Reversing station.

It is stated that the tunnel will take more time to clear.

TRAFFIC DIVERTED.

THE DELAY OF THE MAILS.

Enquiries made at the offices of the G. I. P. Railway show that a heavy and continuous downpour of rain on the line has caused considerable damage to the permanent way and serious interference with the through traffic on the south-east line, between Bombay and Poona. The rail road between Badlapur and Wagni, to the length of about five miles, has been washed away in three different places. All the trains running on the south-east line have, therefore, been diverted to Dhond-Munmar line. The breaches occurred on Friday night, and all the up and down train, between Bombay and Poona have to be run, since Saturday morning, by the Dhond-Munmar line. This diversion causes a delay of some eight to ten hours. The Raichur mail which was due at the Victoria Terminus at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, only arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while the south-east passenger arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening at the Victoria Terminus, ten hours later than the usual time. Three trains, viz, the 7-45 a.m., 11 a.m., and 10-45 p.m., which are run between Bombay and stations on the south-east line, were to be concelled yesterday. The rail road between Badlapur and Wagni was so cleared up to last evening as to allow trains to pass over it at the speed of four miles an hour. But this was useless, and through trains could not be run, as a formidable boulder, weighing about fifteen tons, has fallen on No. 21 tunnel on the Bhore Ghaut, completely blocking the way. This heavy obstacle will, it is hoped, be removed by this morning, and if no new breach is caused by the rain, the through traffic will be restored by this evening. Another boulder, which fell on Saturday morning on the Bhore Ghat, was removed in a few hours.

THE THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

THE MINIMUM FIXED AT Rs. 97-8.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, to be published this morning from the Finance and Commerce Department, contains the following notification :—With reference to paragraph 9 of Notification No. 3,110, dated the 19th July 1897, issued in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary of that date, it is notified for general information that the rate of Rs. 97-8-0, for every Rs. 100, has been fixed as the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted for the Three and a-half per cent. Loan of three Crores announced in the Notification of the 19th July 1897.

RECESSIONAL.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S JUBILLE POEM.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle-line—
Beneath Whose awful Hands we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
And humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Tee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!

Amen.

(Sir Arthur Sullivan is setting this poem to music.)

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The annual sky meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. In spite of a heavy downpour of rain the attendance was as good as on the two previous days. Lord and Lady Sandhurst again graced the occasion with their presence. Thanks are due to Mr. Cecil Gray, the energetic secretary, who worked very hard to see that there was not a single hitch, and so it was. This was the first meeting under his management, and it was universally pronounced to be a great success. He is very obliging. The starting by machine under his supervision was carried out in a most perfect manner. The following are the details :—

1st Race.—"Dwarf Handicap."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 23. For all Ponies weights. Handicap.

Capt Young and Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 7st 9lbs, Heeroo 1
Aga Shah's ch a p Julmood, 8st 9lbs, Owner 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Pleedey, 9st, Ebrahim 3
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Seif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 8lbs, Namah 0
Mr Ahmed M Mishari's g a p Bener, 7st 6lbs, Chuggan 0
Aga Mustapha Khan's ch a p Premier, 7st 2lbs, Pillajee 0

Betting: 4 to 6 against Pleader; 2 to 1 against Julmood; 5 to 1 against Anaiza and Bantoum; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

The field went away to a fairly good start, Bantoum setting the pace, with Pleader and Julmood in attendance and Anaiza lying last. At the turn into the straight, Julmood improved his pace, and took down Pleader's place. He made an effort to catch the leader, but failed, the order of passing the post being Bantoum, Julmood, and Pleader, with a space of two lengths between each. Time—2mins. 3secs.

2nd Race.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all Arabs and Southern Indian C. B.'s Weights—Handicap.

Mr S A W's b a gal Angler, 9st, Heeroo 1
Mr Lyndon's g a p Khosroo, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Rustomjee P Kapadia's ch a gal Shariff, 7st 5lbs, Chuggan 3
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 9st, Greenhalgh 0
Captain Hardy's b a geld Lancer, 7st 8lbs, Mokinda 0
Mr Hakim Mahomed Masood's ch a gal Lord Ripon, Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: Evens on Khosroo; 2 to 1 against Angler and Chieftain; 6 to 1 against Lancer and Lord Ripon; and 7 to 1 against Shariff.

The entire group of six who faced the starter went away together. Lancer forged slight ahead, with Lord Ripon close behind. At the five-furlong post Kushroo changed place with Lord Ripon, but in turn was displaced by Chieftain. When the half-mile was reached, Angler took the lead, Shariff being second, and Kushroo third. From the home turn Angler improved his ground, Kushroo exchanging position with Shariff, which order was maintained until past the post; 2½ lengths between 1st and 2nd, and 1½ separating 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 mins. 2 secs.

3rd Race.—"Consolation Stakes."—Distance—Half mile. Rs. 199. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways, 13-3 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 400, and which have not won at the meeting—Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. 3lbs. W. I. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs; Maidens on 1st May, 1897, 3lbs; horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150, 4lbs. Horses qualified under general condition, No. 2, 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs.

H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur, 8st 4lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy II, 9st 3lbs, Chuggan } dead heat
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a p Panahala, 8st 7lbs, Mahomed } dead heat
Major C J Blomfield's b a gal Blenheim, 8st 12lbs, Jakoo 3
Mr Abdool Rahman Budder's g a p Turkish, 7st 8lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr J Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8st 6lbs, A Wahed 0
Mr Artin A Essayre's ch a gal Governor, 9st 4lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr Frankland's b a gal Off Chance, 9st 3lbs, Mokinda 0
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Loyalty, 9st 4lbs, Namah 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Kolhapur; 2 to 1 against Governor; 5 to 1 against Bonny Boy II; 6 to 1 against Loyalty; 8 to 1 against Driver; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

The whole batch started well, Kolhapur being first, Bonny Boy next and Off Chance lying last. As they neared the turn Panhalla made a bid for premiership, but did not succeed in heading his stable companion. Bonny Boy came up about the same time, and a neck-and-neck race ending in a dead heat for second place ensued. Distance—3 lengths between 1st and 2nd. Time—57 secs.

4th Race.—"The International Handicap."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all horses. Weights—Handicap.

The Mominabad Confederacy's b w geld Marwari, 9st 5lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr Appoo's b aus geld Latimer, 9st 5lbs, Jakoo 2
Mr Byron's ch w geld Ginger, 8st 2lbs, Goolon 3
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's b eng M Nurjahn, 7st 7lbs, Kumrudin ....

Betting: 6 to 4 on Marwari; 2 to 1 against Latimer 5 to 1 against Nurjahan; 8 to 1 against Ginger.

All went off together at once at the start. By the time the five furlong post was reached, Latimer headed the group, Marwari and Ginger being next in order and Nurjahan lying behind. Marwari changed place with the leader by the time the half-mile was reached, Nurjahan also improved her pace and showed second, Latimer being third, and Ginger last. From the straight Marwari, though keeping his place was closely challenged by Latimer, Nurjahan losing her place to Ginger. This order was maintained right in, Greenhalgh on Marwari carrying his colours, through by a short head in front of Latimer. Three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 53 secs.

5th Race.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weights—Handicap.

The Mominabad Confederacy's br w m Winnal (late Susie) 9st 5lbs, Mr Talbot 1
Mr Rustomjee P Kapadia's ch w geld Freddie, 10st, Ebrahim 2
Mr S A W's b a gal Captain, 9st 10lbs Major Conran 3
Mr D D's g a gal Sadad, 7st 11lbs, Ahmed 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Freddie; 2 to 1 against Captain; 3 to 1 against Winnal; and 5 to 1 against Sadad.

The start was not a good one. At the six furlongs Freddie took the lead, with Captain next, and the others in a bunch. Just before reaching the half-mile, Sadad fell out, Winnal lying next ahead, Freddie kept the lead, with Captain behind him until past the three furlong post, but at the turn home Winnal improved his pace, and from the distance headed the procession, the weight of Freddie evidently telling against him. The run in showed Winnal won by 3 lengths in front; Freddie 2nd, and Captain 3rd by the same distance. Time—1 min. 48 secs.

6th Race.—"The Grand StandPlate."—Distrance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 900 up to time of starting. Weights—14 hands to carry 11st. W. I. allowances—Maidens 3lbs, maidens May, 1897, 4lbs; galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting, 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500: once, 4lbs; twice, 8lbs; thrice, 12lbs; oftener, 14lbs.

Mr Franklin's bl a gal, President, 10st 7lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's b a gal, Squire, 9st 9lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Ahmed M Bushari's Liverpool, 9st 4lbs, Aga S Shah 3
Mr Hajee Azed's g a gal Sahib, 8st 4lbs, G Mahomed 0
Mr Littleton's b a gal, Redbreast, 10st 7lbs, Mr Ashburner 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on President; 2 to 1 against Liverpool and Squire; and 4 to 1 against Sahib and Redbreast.

After experiencing some difficulty at post the field were sent off Redbreast made the running, attended by Squire and President. This order they maintained until past six furlongs, when President came to the front, the others retaining their positions. These three kept this order past the 5 furlongs, but by the time the half-mile was reached, Squire took down President's place, Liverpool and Sahib doing the same kindness to Redbreast: Squire with President was still keeping the running at the 3 furlongs, but as the straight was entered, President changed place with Squire, Liverpool retaining his position. In this order they passed the post; 1½ length between 1st and 2nd, and 2 lengths between the next two, Time—2 mins. 3 secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23rd JULY.

The P. and Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the English mails of the 23rd July, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Arbuthnot, Capt and Mrs
Broome, Capt R
Barker, Mr R
Crawshaw, Mr J
Domenchetty, Capt J
Evan, Mrs M
Edden, Mr M
Hankin, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Murray, Mr W
Murray, Mrs and infant
Penfold, Mrs
Phipps, Lt C
Pedozi, Mrs G
Radcliffe, Mr
Shutt, Mr
Thornhil, Mr
Welch, Lt Col
Welch, Mrs and Miss

From Brindisi.

Anderson, Lt M
Bidie, Mr C
Browrig, Col
Bosragen, Capt G
Banajee, Dr
Briant, Mrs
Crater, Lt J
Chapman, Rev P
Constance, Capt H
Cutler, Mr A
Duncombe, Lt N
Gracey, Col
Gales, Mr R R
Grant, Col
Hope, Mr C
Hodson, Capt
Hagarthy, Mr W
Hiles, Mr J
Irvine, Lt
Johnston, Mr C
Kirwan, Rev R
Kelly, Capt F
Lee, Mr C
Long, Lt W F
Lowder, Dr C
Lewis, Mr H W
Morgan, Mr R L
Nader, Lt C
Shadwell, Capt L
Trevor, Lt A
Walker, Lt G
Winn, Maj the Hon

From Gibraltar.

Santos Vaz, Mr A
Tregade, Mr A

From Aden.

Hughes, Mrs and 2 infants
Heerjebhoy, Mrs and infant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 23.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND LORD SALISBURY.

A funny little incident that occurred in the House of Lords a week ago has given rise to some talk in political circles. The Church party headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury were up in arms against a scheme under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. It was contended by his Grace that the proposed regulations did not provide adequate security that the pupils of a girls' school at Denbigh would continue to be instructed in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. The Primate, therefore, moved an address praying her Majesty to withhold her assent to the scheme. The Duke of Devonshire, who as Lord President of the Council is nominally at all events at the head of the Education Department, got up and scolded the Archbishop for his action in stirring up religious strife, and strongly defended the scheme, which, he maintained, had been prepared in strict accordance with the Act of Parliament, and should not be rejected. A little later in the debate Lord Salisbury intervened and expressed identically different opinions, even going so far as to hint that the scheme involved what "more suo" he termed "theological piracy." In the end the scheme was thrown out or rather the Queen was advised to squelch it. Seventy-two peers voted with the prelates and 33 on the other side. The minority included the Duke of Devonshire and another Cabinet Minister, Lord James of Hereford. The conservative "St. James's Gazette" styles the situation a very curious and almost unprecedented one, and asks "will the Duke resign?" If this inquiry had been asked by a certain able Tory member whose name was once a household word in Bombay, I should say that the wish was father of the thought. The "St. James's" does not love Liberal Unionists, but it hardly goes so far as to desire to see them driven bag and baggage out of the Government.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES.

The workmen (Compensation for Accidents) Bill, the "piece de resistance" of the session now rapidly drawing to a termination, was introduced to the Upper House on Tuesday by Lord Belper and obtained from their lordships a reception almost as unflattering as the unfortunate Welsq Intermediate Education Scheme. Lord Wemyss, "Faithful among the faithless, faithful only he," was to have moved the rejection of the Bill, but at the request of the Mining Association of Great Britain, who doubted the policy of opposing the second reading he refrained, but the Marquis of Londonderry delivered a very bitter speech against the measure. It will not have been forgotten how prominent a part this great noblemen took in the agitation against the Irish Land Bill of last session. On that occasion the effect of his revolt was rather marred by going almost straight from the House of Lords to deliver a speech at some Conservative gathering in the country in favour of the Ministry. On the present occasion his tactics were somewhat of the same inconsistent character. He began by declaring that the Bill is contrary to Conservative principles and that it threatened capital. He then made a lively attack on Mr. Chamberlain as the author of the revolutionary measure, and endeavoured to frighten Lord Salisbury by saying that the effect of the measure if it passes in its present form will be to alienate the Conservative rank and file from the following of their leaders. There were men in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland who devoted themselves heart and soul—who, to use a popular expression, "slaved"—at the last general election to enable the Prime Minister to secure his great majority, but who, if a general election took place to-morrow, would not cross the street to record their votes in his favour. When a general election came the Prime Minister would have a rude awakening. And then this valiant defender of true Conservatives went on to express his earnest hope that the House would pass the second reading of the Bill! This was almost too much for the ordinarily sedate peers who could not refrain from a little ironical laughter. Lord Londonderry made some lame sort of apology to the effect that he did not wish it to go forth that any of their lordships "connected with trade" grudged compensation of a fair and honest kind. Lord Salisbury in reply held that the Bill was perfectly consistent with Conservative principles, and treated Lord Londonderry's onslaught with a certain amount of not unmerited contempt. It was rather a pity from one point of view that the opposition to the Bill should have been led by a peer whose real objection, as the "Times" says, is not to the principle of the measure, but to its incidental effect upon the coal industry in which he is so largely interested.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JAMESON RAID.

While the Cabinet have been assailed by one of their Conservative supporters in the Lords they have been followed in the Commons by one of their Liberal Unionist followers, for Mr. Arnold-Forster's speech on the South African situation was virtually an onslaught on the Government, and was so regarded by Mr. Balfour. Mr. Arnold-Forster raised the question on the Colonial Office vote, which he plainly said was taken at such a late hour (after 10 p.m.) in order to burke discussion. Mr. Arnold-Forster did not, however, shorten his remarks on account of the lateness of the sitting. He spoke for an hour, did not spare either Mr. Rhodes or others whom he considered responsible for the present position of things. Mr. Rhodes, the hon. member declared, had lighted a brand in South Africa which it would take a hundred years to extinguish. He also insisted that the report of Mr. Jackson's Committee is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Mr. Balfour in almost angry terms defended the Government from the charge of having entered into a "conspiracy of silence," and there was a short speech by Mr. George Wyndham, but everyone seemed to regard the discussion as only the opening of the ball. I think the "Westminster Gazette" and other Liberal papers exaggerate the public feeling that exists respecting the so-called hushing up of disagreeable matters; but there is a general desire that a fuller debate than that of last Monday should take place before the House adjourns for the long recess. It is understood that one of the great disappointments of Mr. Labouchere's political career is that Mr. Gladstone did not get him made a Privy Councillor. That he has some respect for that distinction in spite of his professed contempt for titles is further shown by his motion to deprive Mr. Rhodes of the privilege of being styled the Right Honourable. It is interesting to notice that in making this proposition he has the support of a paper like the "Spectator."

THE PRINCE AND THE RAID.

A Sunday newspaper which is noted for its Republicanism publishes the following :—"There is going to be serious trouble in the political world over the sudden squelching of the South African Committee. This prophecy will be understood when we state that we can indicate the reason why the front bench Tories and Liberals agreed to drop the question of the missing telegrams. We are informed by a very high authority on South African affairs that the Prince of Wales's name occurred in these telegrams, and that in consequence of this awkward fact the Liberal leaders have been forced to consent to the hushing-up of the Hawksley squabble. Mr. Rhodes will not be asked anything more about the telegrams for the simple reason that the Prince is involved. It will be remembered that in the early days of the inquiry the Prince of Wales was constantly in attendance. Such action on his part was quite unprecedented with regard to Parliamentary Committees. We now see that it was not political issues, but personal issues, that attracted him. It is believed that Mr. Rhodes intimated to the Prince that he expected him to attend and publicly show confidence in the 'villain of the piece,' in return for which the Prince's name should be kept out of the evidence." The "Westminster Gazette" has deemed these allegations worthy of investigation, and as the result of its inquiry announces on the "highest authority" that they are all without a particle of foundation.

THE POONA OUTRAGES.

In the "Times" of last Saturday there appeared a letter, signed "Scrutator," commenting in severe terms on the statement made in the "Manchester Guardian," that Professor Gokhale had personally vouched for the truth of the infamous charge made in the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari," that two native women had been violated by British soldiers employed upon the plague search parties in Poona; one of the said women having since committed suicide. "Scrutator," who wrote before Professor Gokhale had sent his "explanation" to the Manchester journal, called upon him to justify his "incredible charge" or to quit public life for ever. "Scrutator" included Sir William Wedderburn in his denunciations, and curiously enough there appeared a letter in the same issue from the pen of the hon. Baronet. Sir W. Wedderburn says he has seen "some of the letters" on which the Poona Professor based his accusation, and refers to similar charges having been made at the time in the vernacular press. He asks "what inquiry was made by the authorities at the time regarding these allegations?" He also thinks it necessary to tell the world on the strength of information he has received by telegraph—apparently in answer to an inquiry from him—that no reply was given to the memorial of May 16 "in which it was stated that in a few cases the modesty of native ladies was not respected." In his letter to the *Times* Sir W. Wedderburn describes Prof. Gokhale as a man of the highest character, and in proof of his public spirit says he and his colleagues, who are life members of the college, have voluntarily devoted 20 years of their lives, on a mere pittance, to the cause of education. Prof. Gokhale is a very young-looking man for his years, or he must have commenced his educational labours at a very early age. But that by the way. "Scrutator" returns to the charge this morning, and maintains that the avowed object of the founders of the Fergusson College, Poona (which overshadows the spot of the murders of Ayerst and Rand), was political. "Its text-books and lectures are prepared for the purpose of teaching the rising generation of the young Hindus of the Deccan that British rule in India was acquired by fraud and is maintained by injustice and tyranny." "Scrutator" declares that the funds for building and in part endowing the college were obtained during Sir W. Wedderburn's term of office as Secretary to the Bombay Government by putting pressure on the Native States. The college subserves no real educational purpose and should never have received State aid or recognition. "Scrutator," who doubts whether Prof. Gokhale's sole object in coming to England was to give evidence before the Welby Commission, asks why these grave charges should have been made in England and not in India, where they could have been inquired into. "Scrutator" adds :—"Mr. Gokhale having brought these accusations to this country and disseminated them broadcast throughout the land, Sir William now tells us, in perfect good faith possibly, that the Indian Penal Code makes ample provision for dealing with them, and suggests that Mr. Gokhale should be tried in India for them under the clauses of the Code relating to 'false charges.' But the issue before the British public—that is, let me remind Sir William Wedderburn, before the democratic constituencies of the United Kingdom—is simply what proof, what authority Mr. Gokhale has for the charges he has helped to circulate and which he and Sir William Wedderburn persist in pressing in spite of the repudiations of the Government of Bombay; and the British public has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Gokhale's being prosecuted 5,000 miles away for slanders and libels uttered and printed here in the United Kingdom. In conclusion, I repeat that we want no more of these apologies for Mr. Gokhale from friends of his, but a plain explanation from Mr. Gokhale himself."

AN APPEAL TO EDUCATED NATIVES.

After remaining silent so long the well-known writer who contributes the articles on Indian affairs that appear in the "Times" deals with the late disturbances and the lesson they convey. The permanent impression left by those disturbances is a painful one. The nation is again made to realise that India continues under British rule very much as it was under Moghul rule, the arena of disruptive forces on a vast scale. "The art of Indian administration," he declares in a pregnant sentence "is still the art of dealing with high explosives." With regard to the Calcutta riots he refers to some of the graver aspects such as the report that peaceable Europeans were attacked and English or Eurasian women insulted; that the ringleaders declared that the troops would not venture to fire; and that sympathy was expressed with the rioters by the educated Hindu press; but on this subject reserves any expression of opinion until the facts are calmly ascertained. With reference to the Poona murders he gives the Government officials credit for appreciating and doing their best to assuage the repugnance of the people to sanitary measures. But these measures were necessary though they conflicted with Hindu tradition. "On two former occasions—the abolition of widow burning and the suppression of infanticide—the same conflict arose. But in those days there were no telegraphic agencies or special correspondents, and the local opposition received neither countenance nor support from the outside world." He hopes the educated leaders of Native opinion when they have had time really to understand the alternatives will not hesitate as to which side they will support; praise the "manly promptitude" with which Mr. Justice Tyabjee has spoken out his mind; and trusts that the learned judge's action will be followed by "equally public disclaimers of any paltering with murder and riot in Poona and Calcutta."

THE WRECK OF THE ADEN.

Mr. Gillett, one of the passengers by the steamer Aden, has given a vivid and moving account, the most detailed narrative yet published, of the recent terrible disaster at Sokotra. As it was desired to pass Aden and thereby avoid quarantine at Havre, an extra supply of coal had to be taken in at Colombo. On June 2 within one day of leaving Colombo the ships troubles began through the monsoon. One of the officers described it as the most violent weather he had ever experienced, but Mr. Gillett points out that there was nothing in the nature of a typhoon or cyclone. Everything was closed up. When the vessel struck many of the ladies were resting on their mattresses in the saloon. The few male passengers were mostly wandering about the ship unable to sleep. Mr. Gillett still in his day clothes had fallen asleep on a seat in the companion way at the top of the Saloon stairs. He was awoke by a horrid grinding noise, and rushed downstairs to seek for his wife and little girl. There was an awful crush on the stairway, and the screams of women and children were piteous and heartrending; but, eventually, the stairway was cleared and the passengers found themselves huddled together on the lee side of the upper deck, most being totally unprotected from the violent wind and sheets of spray which had already begun to dash over us as the seas were hurled over the port side forward. The night was hideous in its blackness, faces were impossible to distinguish, and it was only by imploring cries heard on all sides that one could form an idea of those who were round about us. After referring to the efforts of the officers and crew in regard to the boats Mr. Gillett proceeds to relate in very touching language the agonizing and heartrending sights of the remainder of that awful day, when as he says, "gradually we had to see so many of those who were left, one by one, oft-times maimed, bruised, and bleeding, with broken limbs and weakening powers, dashed backwards and forwards on the wave-swept deck, and eventually carried away by the angry seas, until nearly half our number had gone." "For example, one lady, Mrs. Strain, who had been horrified by the loss of her husband and infant, was he tells us, torn away from the rail and hurled along the decks forward with fearful violence against the iron rail, the sea as it swept past and over her denuding her of every particle of clothing, and she was left lying there perfectly naked, with right arm broken close to the shoulder, rising and falling loosely on the seething water. From her appearance he concludes that the poor creature was unconscious." "We could only turn away our eyes from seeing her carried away by the next sweeping sea." Another pathetic incident is related of Miss Lloyd. Her friend Miss Weller, must have sustained some serious injury to her lower limbs, as she was quite unable to rise and sat rolling her head in a partially unconscious condition. Miss Lloyd, who was apparently uninjured in limb, left the rail and sitting down beside her suffering companion supported her as well as she could. When implored to come back to safety, Miss Lloyd calmly said she would remain with her dear friend. Mr. Gillett adds:—"She had not long to wait for the rest from her troubles, as another big sea swept both these ladies right forward, leaving poor Miss Weller an inert and helpless body against the rails forward, while it carried Miss Lloyd right out over the side, and as she had still her lifebelt round her chest we saw her floating quickly out to sea still waving an arm above her head as a last 'Good-bye' to us all." Mr. Gillett is not, he says, ashamed to say that it causes him a gulp in the throat to tell this part of his story, and I am sure that no one can read his thrilling narrative without being similarly affected. Of the Captain Mr. Gillett speaks in kindly terms, but thinks his reason was to some extent unhinged by the fearful calamity. It appears that the ship sighted by the survivors on the 13th and which steamed past the Aden away to the northward did not call at Aden or Perim to report the wreck. Instead of doing this she pursued her course to Suez, and gave information there which led eventually to the rescue by the Royal Indian Marine steamship Mayo. Mr. Gillett is also of opinion that the vessel sighted on the 17th, apparently an oil tank steamer, must have seen the signals made from the Aden, but she continued her course heading for the east end of Sokotra. Mr. Gillett mentions that on Jubilee Day the survivors drank the health of the Queen in their small rations of whisky and soda.

THE DEATH ROLL.

To the great regret of men of all parties the attack of paralysis with which the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., was seized last Tuesday week terminated fatally on Wednesday. The personal esteem in which the deceased statesman was held was shown by the sympathy universally evoked by the news of his sudden illness. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family frequently made inquiries as to his condition, and amongst the large number of callers were most of the Unionist leaders. Mr. Mundella had earlier in the year suffered from influenza, and he had never been quite the same since he was left a widower some years ago, but he appeared to be in good health when I heard him speak a few week ago at the International Congress on Technical Education, and he spent a very busy day at the House of Commons on the 13th. He was one of the best types of the self-made men who have after a successful business career—Mr. Mundella was formerly a partner in the largest hosiery business in the Midlands—gained a considerable reputation as politician. Some years, however, before he entered Parliament he took an active part in public matters and long previous to his return for Sheffield in 1868 he had acquired a name for himself as the originator of the first Board of Arbitration for the settlement of one of those trade disputes then and still too common in this country. The interest he always took in education was recognised when Mr. Gladstone in 1880 appointed him Vice-President of the Council, virtually Education Minister, and it is admitted by his political opponents that the post was never better filled. He pleased the educational reformers by promoting a liberal policy towards Board Schools and he satisfied the Church party by not attempting as the "Times" points out to harass the indispensable and far more numerous voluntary schools." In 1886 he received from Mr. Gladstone the portfolio of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet, and in the Ministry of 1892 in the same department. In consequence of his connection with the Bank of New Zealand, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency and the Commercial Union Insurance Company though his honour was unstained he deemed it right to retire from the Government. What his colleagues thought of his action is shown by the following extract from a speech made by the then Premier. Lord Rosebery said :—"I want to say one word, which I regard as due to my own feelings and conscience, on the severance from the Government of my excellent friend, Mr. Mundella. It is a source of grief and weakness to the Government that we should be deprived of his great services, but while we feel that we fully respect the chastity of honour which led him to insist on his resignation being accepted until the affairs of the company with which he was connected are cleared up, I think that you and all in this room will sympathise with the feelings of the Government, and still more of him who is unworthily the head of the Government, at such a severance from such a man." Mr. Mundella's own statement in the House announcing his retirement was well received and contained the following passage :—"Conscious of right, my mind is fully assured that when all I have done in connection with my personal affairs shall be fully and fairly ascertained, my friends and the public will know, as I know now, that I am entitled to declare that throughout my life, which has been dependent upon my own exertions, I have preserved my character free from stain or dishonour."

The "Standard" referring to an electoral contest in 1867, observes :—"Mr. Mundella's programme, then denounced as revolutionary, contained such items as compulsory education, redistribution of seats, extension of the franchise to the counties, vote by ballot, reform of the Patent Laws, of the Truck system, the Factory Acts, and so on, every one of which he lived to see carried out, and to render important assistance in having them placed on the Statute Book."

With the exception that, as an "intelligent foreigner" once put it, Mr. Mundella always spoke as if he were suffering from a cold in the head, he was a good debater, and he will be missed on the front Opposition Bench. Some people thought he had an excess of self-confidence—a not rare thing to find in men who have been the architects of their own fortunes—but he conquered the respect of all by the tenacity with which he adhered to his own views. The late Archdeacon Denison once said :—"I wish some weak-kneed Churchmen had the same courage of their convictions as Mr. Mundella, and knew as well as he did what they wanted. I dislike his views, but I honour him for the way in which he knows his own mind and insists on having his own way."

The Wenerable Jean Ingelow, who charmed a past generation with her poems and stories died at her residence in London, on Tuesday, at the age of 77. Although her works were probably not very familiar to lovers of literature in the present day, the fault is due to a change in the public taste rather than to any want of merit in Miss Ingelow's productions. Our fathers and mothers found her writings very acceptable, and in the United States she was as popular as in England. One of her volumes went through upwards of twenty editions and the others were purchased in thousands. She belonged, like the late Poet Laureate, to Lincolnshire, and her style was evidently moulded on that of Tennyson. One at least of her poems—"High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire"—a great favourite with public reciters, will live.

Scotsmen will hear with melancholy interest of the death of Sir John Skelton, whose name is so prominently identified with the literary circles of modern Athens. Under a "nom de plume" he frequently contributed to the defunct "Fraser's Magazine" and the ever flourishing "Blackwood." Among his works were "Nuga Critica" (1862), "A Campaigner at Home" (1865), "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart" (1876), "Essays in Romance" (1878), and a novel, "The Crookit Meg" (1880), "Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart" (1887), "Mary Stuart" (1893), and "The Table Talk of Shirley" (1895). But literature was not his profession. He was a lawyer, and as an official from 1868 to March of the present year he did good service to his native country in connection with the Local Government Department.

Sir John Charles Bucknill, M. D., F. R. S., who was one of the originators of the Volunteer movement and whose writings on psychological subjects are well known, died at Bournemouth, on Tuesday, in his eightieth year.

Other deaths announced this week are those of Professor Goldschmidt, a great authority on Commercial Law; Professor Oertel, the eminent laryngologist; and Ali Kuli Khan, formerly Persian Minister of Telegraphs and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE (*CONTINUED*).

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

MR. GOKULDAS PAREKH said that the year had been one of great distress and anxiety, and he sincerely sympathised with the Government in the difficulties with which they had had to contend. It would, therefore, be in no spirit of carping criticism that the remarks he had to make would be uttered. He proceeded to ably deal with the question of the Provincial contract, and expressed regret that in a year of so exceptional a character the revised contract should have been carried out. He enumerated several departments for which in view of the large revenue obtained from them the Provincial Government did not receive a fair share from the Government of India. While they were grateful to the Imperial Government for bearing a very large part of the famine relief, he thought that the local Government should also have had subventions to cover to a very large extent of the cost of plague suppression seeing that it was a matter of Imperial importance. He was also of opinion that the limited resources of Local Boards should not be diverted from their ordinary objects to that of famine relief, which should in all cases be a Government charge. If the Boards did expend anything upon famine relief, it should only be in connection with small work such as they would be likely to carry out at any time. The plague operations in small municipal areas were undertaken by orders of Government, and he thought that the Municipalities would be hardly dealt with if they were called upon to bear the cost of these measures. The cost of Exchange compensation should not be a Provincial charge in his opinion. Mr. Gokuldas went on to refer to the enhancement of land revenue assessment, and to the increasing indebtedness of the cultivators side by side with these enhancements. He appealed to Government to make grants of land free of cost to villagers when the village sites were too small for the existing population, and also to revise the rules under which fines are imposed when agricultural land generally is rated for non-agricultural purposes. In conclusion, he urged that the earliest opportunity should be taken to increase the grant for education.

DR. BHALCHANDRA'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said: Your Excellency,—Having received the papers in connection with this meeting less than a week ago, I have not been able to bestow that amount of time and attention on the study of the Financial Statement that its importance demands. I am afraid, therefore, I shall not be able to do proper justice to the subject. I only propose to offer a few observations on some of the heads in which I take special interest. In this connection I will follow the example set by my friend, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, that is to approach the discussion of the Budget in a spirit of sympathy rather than of advocacy, taking into consideration the fact that the Presidency has been passing through great difficulty and distress on account of the prevalence of the plague and famine during the past year, the arrangement come to for only one year regarding the Provincial contract seems to be satisfactory, and your Lordship's Government is to be warmly congratulated on being able to obtain such fair terms to transfer the burden of famine relief to Imperial Finances, and to get an additional grant on account of plague expenditure. As the estimate of revenue is higher, I beg to express a hope that there will be no particular stringency in its collection in view of the fact that the ryot has been passing through famine.

THE FOREST TRIBES OF THANA.

Passing to the consideration of the different heads in the Statement I notice the revenue under the head of Forests has fallen off to a certain extent, but the reasons which given in the Statement appear to be satisfactory. I would make one remark in this connection, and that is with reference to the hardship entailed on the aboriginal tribes—the Varlees and Kathkaris—residing in the Bassein and Dahanu Talukas, on account of certain stringent orders passed by the Government a few years ago, prohibiting these people from collecting dried twigs and pieces of wood lying in the jungles. These poor people maintain themselves almost entirely by selling faggots of these dried pieces collected in the forests. The preventive orders appear to have operated on these poor people so harshly, especially during the trying time of the famine, that they were unable to suppress their feelings, an ebullition of which unfortunately found expression in the recent riots in Bassein and Dahanu a few months ago. The Government, to pacify these people as a temporary measure of relief, have relaxed their stringent orders, and the people have quietly settled down to their peaceful avocations. They are a very law-abiding people and, I believe, were unfortunately driven to extreme action on account of the pangs of hunger. Taking this circumstance into your favourable consideration, I venture to express a hope that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of relaxing these orders permanently, so as to permit these people to earn their livelihood without any trouble especially as I believe the loss incurred from this source is not likely to be very great.

THE POLICE CHARGES ON THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The next head in the Statement which I wish to advert to is Police. Immediately on setting foot in Bombay your Lordship was pleased to convey a message of assurance to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the vexed question of the proper adjustment of the Police Charges. This question which had long remained unsettled, and had caused so much friction between the Government and the Corporation, is now, I am glad to observe, on a fair way towards settlement, and the Corporation cannot be too thankful to your Excellency for the genuine and sympathetic interest evinced by your Lordship. I earnestly hope that the matter will soon be finally placed on a satisfactory basis both to the Government and the Corporation. The total annual allotment on account of the police charges provided by the Corporation in the Budget for 1897-98 is Rs. 5 lakhs, and the monthly instalment is Rs. 40,500. The arrears claimed by Government on the 1st of April, 1895, from 1892 to 1895, is Rs. 1,01,137, out of which Rs. 51,589 were paid in 1896-97, leaving a difference of Rs. 49,548. Over and above this sum Government claimed for 1895-96 Rs. 14,870, making up a total of Rs. 64,424, the payment of which is disputed by the Corporation on legal grounds, which have been already represented to Government, and which, I trust, will receive your Excellency's best consideration.

THE COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The keen interest which your Lordship has evinced in education generally, and in primary education in particular, and the assurances given on the occasion of the Budget discussion last year as regards secondary education leave no ground for apprehension regarding the future of secondary education in this Presidency. I would, however, allude to one point on which last year the Hon. Mr. Kirkham had such a lively passage-at-arms with my friend the Hon Mr. Mehta, whose absence on this occasion I sincerely deplore, and who, I hope, will soon return in renewed health and vigour. The Honourable Member for Education for whom I have high respect, and whose quandum pupil I am proud to acknowledge myself to be, laboured ingeniously on that occasion to prove that the Bombay Municipal Corporation had failed in its duty towards primary education. I have very carefully read his speech, but I must confess I have not been convinced by the arguments used by him to prove his case. The figures he quoted in reference to English towns do not, I submit, justify him in making them applicable to the Bombay Municipality. The conditions here are quite different. The position of the Corporation is unique in one respect. A heavy burden has been imposed upon it in the shape of the police charges since 1865, entirely unassisted by Government, whereas Section 139 of the Acts of 1872 and 1873 left it to the option of the Corporation to contribute a reasonable sum for primary education, and they have not shirked their duty, optional though it was, consistent with their finances and their other obligatory demands. The Madras and Calcutta Corporations have not the burden of police charges put upon them, and the English cities, which he cited as examples have not, I believe, to bear the burden to the same extent. Had the Government of the day been the last in the matter of providing sanitary and commodious school buildings, and had they called upon the Corporation to bear their share, they would willingly have met Government half-way. Another injustice done to the finances of the Corporation was the fixing, by Act 5 of 1878, the annual figure of the liquor licenses as low as Rs. 1,43,157, whereas, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta pointed out last year, the actual income on that head amounts to about three lakhs. If their police charges are lowered, and the proper revenue on liquor licenses allowed, the Corporation, who have at present allotted Rs. 1,05,000 towards educational objects will be, I trust, only too ready to contribute towards primary education and buildings in connection therewith. Mr. Kirkham takes the Corporation to task for not raising taxation for educational purposes. I hope he is aware that the ratable property rich as he is supposed to be has been very heavily taxed, and the expenditure on the plague, as I shall show presently, has nearly swept off our surplus cash balances, and unless the Local and Imperial Governments are prepared to help us, I am afraid the already heavily taxed rate-payer will find it difficult to bear the additional burden of fresh taxation imposed on him in spite of his heavy losses during the plague and famine due to paralysed industry and trade.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I have heard with regret My Lord that Government have reduced their Grant to the Victoria Technical Institute by Rs. 5,000. It is needless for me to remark that technical education is a plant of very recent growth in Bombay. It has been nursed and reared up by the Government, the Municipality, and the public, and the time has not yet arrived when it can prosper and grow without external help. The Corporation, in spite of their crippled finances, only the other day, at the instance of my friend, Mr. N. N. Wadia, have increased their grant to that Institution from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 for the purpose of enabling the Board to engage the services of a qualified professor to teach Sanitary Engineering. I venture to hope, my Lord the claims of Technical Education will not suffer at the hands of your Excellency's Government.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Passing to the head "Medical" I take this opportunity to express my sorrow that the Government have seen fit to increase the fees at the Grant Medical College. The scale of fees up to within a short time ago, was Rs. 10 per mensem, whereas since last year it has been raised to Rs. 12, the increased fee being made applicable to new students. The scale of fees in the Elphinstone College is Rs. 10, in the Deccan College Rs. 6-10, at the Science College Rs. 8, at the Law School it is Rs. 4. I am not aware of the circumstances which have led the Government to enhance the scale of fees in the Medical College. The Grant Medical College being the only Medical College in the Presidency should have, really speaking, a smaller scale of fees. I do not believe the Government could have raised the fees on the score of revenue, because the increase, granting the number of students to be the same, is a mere trifle. But as a matter of fact the scale pressing heavily on the poorer class of students, Some have actually to forego the advantage of medical education on account of their inability to meet the increased demands. I venture to hope that the matter will receive the earnest attention of Government, and that they will see fit to re-consider their decision in reference to it.

PROFESSORS AT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The next point of importance under this head is the system of appointments to the professorial chairs in the Grant Medical College. It has long been a conviction with me that the state of medical education in our Presidency is not so satisfactory as it should be, and I have expressed this conviction on different public occasions and at the various discussions on the vexed M. B. question in the University Senate. I have not a word to say, my Lord, against the past or present Principals and Professors of the College. In fact some of them were my own teachers, others are my personal friends, and I have a very high regard for them. I believe the system of appointments is faulty, and the men are victims to it. Some of the past Principals have bitterly complained of this system in their annual reports, I mean the system of appointing men to suit the exigencies of the service and not the exigencies of the college. The teaching staff as well as the students suffer on account of frequent changes and appointing a Professor to teach several subjects in succession. The Bombay Medical Union, as the accredited mouthpiece of the native medical profession, memoralized the Government, and a resolution No. 1,979, November, 1888, was passed by the Government of Lord Reay with the view of placing medical education on a better basis. The principle enunciated in that resolution was to appoint a professor after careful selection to teach one subject, and to allow him to continue to work with the same subject without prejudice to his promotion in the service. There was a ray of hope that that resolution would place Medical Education in the only Medical College in this Presidency on a sound basis. But, I am constrained to remark that owing to circumstances of which I have no knowledge, there has been a want of continuity in the policy enunciated in that resolution. Knowing full well that your Lordship takes keen interest in medical education and the management of hospitals, I earnestly hope that this important question will receive due consideration at the hands of your Lordship's Government.

STATUS OF CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

No less important is the question of the status and pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons, a very useful class of public servants, recruited mainly from the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University. Many of them are doing very useful work in the Mofussil, and some of them are ornaments to the profession. Their status and emoluments have been originally fixed very low, in comparison to their worth, and, instead of being improved have suffered greatly since some time past. Their pay is graded from Rs. 100, rising by increments of Rs. 50 by sepotential periods after a searching examination each time to the maximum of Rs. 200, with a handsome pension of Rs. 100 after thirty years' service, and each grade carrying an allowance of Rs. 50 in case of an independent charge. Their compeers in the Revenue, Judicial, and Engineering Departments are placed on much higher salaries, beginning with Rs. 150 and rising in their respective grades to Rs. 800, and in exceptional cases even more. Some of the Assistant Surgeons have been held eligible to act for Civil Surgeons for long periods, and, I believe, have given entire satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. In spite of this, I have heard of no instance in which they have been confirmed in these appointments. In the districts they do an important portion of the work of Civil Surgeons and thus lighten their labours. The Finance Commission of 1885 made a recommendation that at least five uncovenanted appointments of the grade of 2nd-class Civil Surgeoncy should be reserved for the best Civil Assistant Surgeons. But I am grieved to remark that, during the last twelve years, only one Assistant-Surgeon has been found fit to fill an appointment of that nature. Such a stagnation is indeed to anticipate by the State. Their grievances have been represented to Government, both by the profession and by themselves individually and collectively, but up to this time without any tangible result. I feel keenly, my Lord, on this point, because I was one of them and know personally their grievances. I earnestly appeal to your Lordship's that their grievances will receive a very careful and favourable consideration at the hands of the Government. In this connection I must not omit to mention the grievances of another class of medical servants, I mean, the class of Hospital Assistants. I feel bound to place them prominently before Government, as they have been doing very useful work in the whole Presidency. Their pay and allowances are also very low, ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80. In many cases they are placed in independent charge of Mofussil dispensaries and have very responsible duties to discharge. The lives of men and the ends of justice depends upon the skill and evidence [of these low-paid Hospital Assistants. Under these circumstances, I think, they should be placed above all sorts of temptation.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

Under the head of grants-in-aid to Village Sanitation Committees a saving is shown. This strikes me as though very little is expended on village sanitation. The Village Sanitation Act, which was brought into existence during Lord Reay's regime, through the earnest and sympathetic representations of that philanthropic lady, Miss Florence Nightingale, has been in operation for about seven years. It does not, in my humble judgment, appear to have done any tangible good. I have seen in some villages in the Deccan and Gujerat the old state of things still prevailing. I believe this arises from the Village Sanitation Committees being constituted of members who are ignorant of the very principles of hygiene, and are unable to do anything towards improvement in sanitation. Some rules relating to sanitation have been issued by Government for the guidance of these committees and the circle inspectors. But I am not aware if these are properly carried out. The circle inspectors have, as a part of their duty, to supervise the working of these committees, and to assist them with suggestions on sanitation from time to time. I am not in a position to know the qualifications of these inspectors, nor as to whether they are required to possess a knowledge of the elementary principles of santitation. I believe the addition of the village school masters to the committees is desirable. These masters should be required to pass an examination in elementary hygiene in addition to the subjects already prescribed. This step is calculated to lead to some practical improvement. The honourable member, having made a few suggestions on the subject of sanitation of villages for the consideration of Government went on to speak of

THE COST OF PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

I notice that a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is entered in the Statement as having been obtained from the Imperial Exchequer to meet these charges and to assist Mofussil Municipalities. Of this grant, I am informed, a lakh and a-half has been given away to the Karachee Municipality, and Rs. 25,600 to the Poona Municipality, and the remaining sum is intended to cover the expenditure incurred by the Government on plague operations in the Presidency. It is understood that none of this grant is to be used as a subvention to the Bombay Municipality, and whatever of it will be left to the credit of the Bombay will be recovered from them gradually. It is rather a surprise to Bombay. The Bombay Municipal Corporation from the commencement of the plague upto now have not grudged a single pie for the purpose of ridding the city of this great scourge which has till now carried about 30,000 of its inhabitants. They have spared neither money nor energy, and in spite of the calumnies and abuses that were showered on that much maligned body as well as the Municipal Executive by irresponsible persons entirely ignorant of Municipal Constitution and Municipal Administration, I boldly assert, my Lord, that no Municipal body could have acted so zealously and could have shown itself so alive to a sense of its duty towards the city as the Bombay Municipality. The campaign with the plague was conducted from its beginning by the Municipal Executive and their staff with zeal and earnestness which can not be too highly praised. Due to these vigorous operations the plague began to decline from the middle of February, and even after the appointments of the Plague Committee they worked as zealously and loyally as before. Our best thanks are due to them for their arduous labours. The Plague Committee's operations were conducted by the Chairman with great tact, discretion, land ability, and gave entire satisfaction to the people. Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude to the gallant General.

The expenditure on account of plague operations up to this time amounts to Rs. 12,80,000.

H. E. the Governor: Does this not include the ordinary expenditure of the Health Department?

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra: No, my Lord. This is in addition to the budgetted grant for the ordinary expenditure of the Health Department. This was incurred from the surplus cash balance. Out of this sum Rs. 4,50,000 have been incurred by the Plague Committee, and there is at present before the Standing Committee a requisition from the Municipal Commissioner for a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs, of which 2 lakhs are required by the Chairman of the Plague Committee for expenditure already incurred and to be incurred in future up to the end of the rains. This given a total of Rs. 15,80,000, which have almost entirely swept away our surplus cash balances. Owing to the temporary paralysis of trade and industry in Bombay our Municipal revenues have suffered considerably, and the Municipal Commissioner has already foreshadowed fresh taxation as the only means of meeting the heavy demands of a Municipal Administration as well as of meeting an additional expenditure of nearly five lakhs of rupees per annum for the reorganization of the Health Department which is felt an urgent necessity by the Corporation having regard to the needs of the city and the increased mortality. Under these circumstances I would appeal to your Lordship to keep a sympathetic corner in your Excellency's heart for the Bombay Municipality, its claims are just. Your Lordship on the occasion of taking the Plague Administration out of the hands of the Municipality assured the Corporation that the suppression of the epidemic was a matter of "Imperial concern." I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will be pleased to represent this to the Imperial Government. If the Bombay Municipality are left out in the cold in the apportionment of Imperial aid there will be no encouragement to promote economy in Municipal Administration. I trust this will not be the reward to the Corporation for husbanding its resources so carefully to meet urgent necessities. The honourable member concluded with a few observations regarding famine relief.

THE EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

After an adjournment for luncheon, the Honourable Mr. Kirkham said: Your Excellency,—The circumstances under which we meet this year are so entirely different from those that existed at the time of the last Budget discussion that I feel sure you will agree with me that any lengthy remarks on the subject of education such as seemed to be called for last year would now be out of place. In the state of war through which we have passed, or rather are still passing,—war with famine and war with plague, matters of life and death,—it is inevitable that education should for the time take a somewhat back place. All the same, Sir, I must say that looking at this Budget as a whole those of us who are specially interested in education have not only no reason for complaint, but grounds for something like agreeable surprise. It has not been possible to provide for any great advance, but on the other hand we have been secured against any retrogression. My honourable friend, Mr. Dharamsi, commented on the reduction in building-grants. The reduction is of course matter for regret, but a temporary suspension of building operations does not affect educational efficiency. The object kept in view has been to maintain all educational institutions and agencies in existence in full efficiency and working order so that at the earliest possible moment after the return of prosperity our normal state of steady and continuous progress may be resumed. I feel sure the Council will recognize the practical wisdom of this course. Under these circumstances, I believe you will excuse me from discussing the educational details that have been referred to. I will not even be tempted to follow my friend, the Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra, whose kindly reference to old times I cordially acknowledge in his provocative remarks on my controversy with the Honourable Mr. Mehta last year regarding the important subject of primiary education in the City of Bombay. That controversy is on the record, and I am perfectly content to allow judgment to go on the papers as they stand. I will, however, take the opportunity of expanding one hint I gave last year with regard to industrial competition in the Far East. I know from correspondence with educationists in Japan that they are there expending money like water on primary education for the artizan and industrial classes. The Japanese have learnt from Europe to recognize the fact that there is a very close relation between a skilful industrial class and efficient primary schools for the people. The millowners of Bombay will not open their eyes to this fact, and are, I believe running a serious risk of industrial defeat in cotton spinning at the hands of the Japanese. I will not detain the Council with details, but I venture to warn Bombay that at no distant date we shall probably see Japanese foremen coming to Bombay and pushing the Natives of the place from their stools. I notice that in the last issue of the *Indian Textile Journal*, a very ably conducted paper, it is stated that "there can be no doubt of the superior aptitude of the Japanese operatives, both male and female, for the work of spinning, and it will be no matter of surprise if they get ahead of Bombay in the matters of fine spinning." I will only add that this sort of competition is not to be met by a schoolrate which still continues to be less than a half per cent. on the rental of the city.

THE CLAIMS OF BOMBAY CITY.

The single subject on which I feel disposed to make a few remarks is of a strictly financial character, and that is, the claims on Government on the part of the City of Bombay, which have been foreshadowed in several of the speeches made to-day. Now, Sir, claims on the part of Bombay are usually very important for two reasons. In the first place they are usually big affairs and involve large amounts, and in the second place they are invariably urged with great ability and persuasive power. Now, I am interested to anticipate what the decision of Government may be as to any claims the city may prefer for help from Provincial funds. They will, of course, receive as they deserve to receive, the most careful consideration. But as I ventured to point out last year, when Bombay makes a claim upon Government as it is called, if you look behind the word Government you see that the claim is really made upon the ryots of the Presidency, the poorest class, and I will also add the most important class, whose land tax constitutes the largest part of the Provincial revenues. I have often thought that if my Bombay friends who urge so eloquently the claims of their great city on help from Government would only substitute the words "the poor ryots" for the word "Government," they would often feel ashamed of the claims they make. We heard from the speech of the Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra, and to some extent also from that of the Honourable Mr. Dharamsi, that the citizens of Bombay are very heavily taxed, and that its finances are in a very critical state, and it is upon these grounds that Government is to be approached for special aid. But the Council must have observed that the Honourable Doctor gave neither proof nor illustration to enable us to judge what he meant by "heavily taxed." So far as I understand the matter, I deny categorically that Bombay is heavily taxed, and contend on the contrary that it is very lightly taxed, and to prove the point I ask the Council to compare the local taxation of Bombay with that imposed in England, in cities of anything like the same size and pretensions as Bombay. Unless we have some standard of comparison the words light and heavy can convey no definite meaning. I will take one example from figures I happen to have here.

THE POLICE RATE.

We have heard a good deal to-day about the Police charges in Bombay which have been increased of late years by Government, and which are now represented to be crushing. Well, the police charges of Bombay amount to five lakhs of rupees per annum. But the annual rental of Bombay is roughly 250 lakhs per annum, and the police charges are, therefore, equivalent to a police rate of 2 per cent. Is this high or low? I say take a city something like Bombay in population and rank and compare. Take Liverpool. It has, I believe, a population of 641,000, its annual rental is £3,400,000, and its police force costs about £100,000 a year, equal to a police rate of 3 per cent. How then can it be said that the police charges of Bombay are high when they are much lower than those found necessary in a seaport like Liverpool, which has so many points of resemblance to Bombay. I will not go into further details. I will merely to suggest to my former colleagues in the administration of Bombay that they must accustom themselves to compare their great city, not with small places, but with cities of the first rank elsewhere, and especially in England. If they do this, I believe they will arrive at the opinion at which I arrived many years ago, that the Municipal administration of Bombay is one of the cheapest in the world. Every one knows that when a man takes a house in a large town in England he has to reckon on adding a third, say 30 per cent., to the rental for local taxation, whilst in some parishes of London it is actually above 40 per cent. Now, what is the local taxation of Bombay. It is, I believe, about 10 per cent. on the rental.

The Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra: Our taxation is 7½ per cent.

The Honourable Mr. Kirkham: Yes, but in that my honourable friend includes "wheel tax," which is only paid by those who ride in carriages, and against that I would point out that my calculation of 10 per cent. includes free water, which in most large cities is considered a service and paid for separately like gas. That, however, is a small detail. Broadly you have the fact which is, I think, indisputable, that the local taxation of Bombay is about one-half of what it is in Western cities of first class rank which may fairly be compared with her. Now, one concluding word on the critical state of her finances. I believe, Sir, that at this moment the general tax of the city stands at 8 per cent. which is the minimum allowed by the Act. The Act prescribes a minimum of 8 per cent. and a maximum of 12 per cent., so that unless I am altogether mistaken there is a margin of 4 per cent., available, if my Honourable friend, Mr. Dharamsi, will only move that in these times of plague and famine it is necessary to collect the General Tax at 12 per cent., and if Dr. Bhalchandra will second it, and the members of the Corporation raise their hands, the Corporation will at once have ten lakhs of rupees a year in addition to their present resources.

The Honourable Mr. Dharamsi: Sir Charles Olivant well knows that the thing is impossible. (Laughter.)

The Honourable Mr. Kirkham: In that case it is fortunate that Sir Charles will be in the Council to protect the interests of the city. I am quite willing to leave the matter in his hands. My point is that I desire to put in a plea for the ryot against the landlords of Bombay when they seem disposed to make claims that threaten his interests. It is useless to express pity for the ryot and advocate suspensions and remissions of taxation, and at the same time make claims on behalf of Bombay which must ultimately in one form or another fall on his shoulders. Bombay must learn the lesson of self-help.

IRRIGATION.

The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie desired to draw attention to a subject which, it seemed to him, was not receiving the attention it deserved. This was that in a year when they were spending 67 lakhs of rupees on famine-relief they were not increasing the grant for irrigation, which was undoubtedly one of the best preventatives of famine.

H. E. the Governor pointed out to the honourable member that irrigation throughout the Presidency is an Imperial charge with the exception of certain works in the Deccan, and that therefore the subject could not be discussed by that Council.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE POONA SEDITION.

SURRENDER OF ONE OF THE ACCUSED.

DISCHARGED BY THE COURT.

HARI NARAYEN GOKHALE, the registered printer of the *Kesari*, against whom a warrant was issued for printing the objectionable paragraphs in the issue of the *Kesari* of the 15th June last in connection with which the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak stands charged, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, and surrendered to the Court. He said that he had been away from Poona to his native village Murud, and as soon as he heard of the warrant having been issued against Mr. Tilak, Bal, and himself, he came to surrender himself to the Court. He travelled to Dharamtar on foot, and from thence came to Bombay by boat. Mr. Hamilton said he was willing to admit the man to bail. An intimation was sent to the Public Prosecutor, who appeared in the afternoon, and informed the Court that at the time when the objectionable articles were published, accused Gokhale was not in Poona, and Bal, who was committed to the Sessions, was printer at the time. Under the circumstances the prosecution did not wish to proceed against Gokhale, who, although the registered printer, was not responsible for the issue of June 15. The Court accordingly discharged Gokhale.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE *BANGOBASI* ON THE POONA PROSECUTIONS.

FROM a passage in a recent issue the *Bangobasi* gives us to understand that in the matter of disloyalty the "glorious" race to which Mr. Surendranath Banerji belongs is letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would." Commenting upon recent occurrences our contemporary observes that the low class Mohamedans are dissatisfied, but as for the Hindus, no one ever heard of such a thing. "The Hindus," it proceeds, "are not fools. They have, moreover, not even a shred of their past glory left to them. They have no Sultan, no Amir; no Turkey, no Kabul. They have only *one* country to call their own, and that is India. They have only *one* Sovereign to look up to, and she is her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. Is it possible for the Hindus to be disloyal? The lower-class Mussalmans are fools, and they created a disturbance. We still possess a grain of common sense, and we can do no such thing. We are as a nation in the jaws of death, but we are still men and not insects that we should blindly rush into the destroying fire. We would not repel even if we had the inclination to do so. For we have common sense, we still desire to live, and we live in peace with our wives and children. The English have established themselves as the rulers of this country. They have a trained army at their back. We, on the other hand, are weak in body and mind. We have no arms, no unity. How can we venture to rebel? The *Bangobasi* concludes by *Englishmen*, for which we take these remarks a beautiful illustration of loyalty under difficulties. By the way in this same issue of the *Bangobasi* (17th July) there is a passage which does not tend to create an impression of its fervid attachment to British rule. It seems that a Bengali gentleman—we have his name, but that is neither here nor there—recently published some Bengali poems dealing with the legends of the Mahabharata, and making in strong language of the cruelty and oppression exercised by the ancient Aryans and Brahmins in India. This work was recently reviewed in a somewhat scathing manner by another Bengali writer whereon the *Bangobasi* takes up the cudgels on behalf of the author. Remarking that the result of English education in India has been to make its recipients hate the English in a way which only the fear of punishment prevents them from showing, our contemporary goes on to say:—"We are firmly convinced that such patriotic feeling works in N——Babu's mind just as it works in the minds of many other Bengali poets, some of whom satisfy their peculiar craving by writing poems on the wars between the gods and the Asuras, and by composing poems on historical subjects. N——Babu is a poet who loves his country, and he is also a Government servant. It is, therefore both as a patriotic poet and as an officer of Government that fear of punishment is ever present in his mind. Hence this 'Mahabharat' that he has written. The Aryan and the non-Aryan of his poems are not the real Aryan and non-Aryan. They are only the Englishmen and the black man under other names. If the descriptions given in N——Babu's 'Mahabharat' of the oppressions committed in this country by the Aryans who came from a foreign land are read between the lines, there will be no difficulty in understanding their real import. We hold the key to this class of compositions. Here it is, let him use it who likes, and inspect the contents. We hope the reviewer will not afterwards find fault with the poet." We imagine the authorities will not be disposed at a time like this to ignore altogether suggestions like these, which can scarcely be described even as veiled.

The *Pioneer*, writing of the Poona sedition charge remarks:—One point of view from which the general problem is to be examined is the situation in which the Europeans in the higher branches of the administration are placed by certain Acts of Parliament. The recent events in the Deccan are a reminder that the system of administration which we have built up is buttressed by the allegiance of the masses and by British arms. The loyalty of the members of at least one predominant caste may be taken as a negligeable quantity when the leaders of "the educated classes" applaud the revolutionary sentiments of a Parsee demagogue, and feed their followers on highly spiced sedition. The proposal impudently put forward in London to reduce the European contingent in the civil administration to five or six members is no new disclosure of the innate working of the Asiatic mind. Readers of "India in 1883," a political skit that gained some little celebrity a dozen years ago, will remember that witty description of the aims of the Congress party, though in the time of Lord Ripon the aspirations of "Young India" were declared to be grossly misrepresented. It is worth while to compare the following passage in "India in 1883" with the present avowals of Congress leaders: "Anglo-India, as it ceased to exist. The official and non-official classes had alike undergone the process of removal almost as expeditiously as that kindred anachronism, the Irish landlord, till at last there were only four anomalies left"—namely on British Army including a Commander-in-Chief, a Viceroy, a Governor of Madras and a Governor of Bombay.

It is conceivable that the time may arrive when India need no longer be governed as a dependency: when a people will be formed a change of masters will see the classes to which their former rulers belonged so welded with the general community in one common attachment to British rule as to make all hankering after military aggrandisement or temporal power a tradition of the past. It is also conceivable that in the days to come a few European administrators will lag superfluous on the stage and survey with melancholy interest the apotheosis of hordes of discontented place-seekers who are encouraged to look upon British officers as aggressive rivals in a country where political exigencies require an irreducible minimum of European administrators. Parliament has created the Civil Service of the Crown in India and has secured to this service the appointments in the higher branches of the civil administration, leaving the gates of competition open to all British subjects, European or Asiatic, up to a certain age. But the officers who are selected by open competition find on coming to India that Parliament has also empowered the Indian Government to appoint Natives of India of any age to the posts supposed to be reserved to the Civil Service of the Crown in India. It has been forced on the executive in India to declare that there must be an irreducible minimum of European trained civil officers. But until the Act of Parliament which in effect abrogates the right of an organised Civil Service to the civil appointments which provide the only emoluments of that service is again repealed, it is only natural to expect ceaseless agitation in India to get this minimum reduced. The young Civilian is nurtured on the traditions of administrators who possessed infinite patience, but whose word was law. He is exhorted to be conciliatory. But what room can there be for the arts of conciliation when from the beginning to the end of a traduced career he finds that the leaders with whom he is thrown in contact are leaders of a multitude of place-seekers waiting to be conducted into a promised land?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			9
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvi			20
	Chukla			
	Umarkhadi			
	Dongri			
C	Market			23
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswadi			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Khumbarwada			
D	Khetwadi			8
	Girgaum			
	Chaupati			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			40
	Tadwadi			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			17
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			12
	Worli			
	Water Division			
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown			
	HOSPITALS,			
	Parsee			11
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			
	St. George's			
	Grant Road			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Motlabai and Petit			
	Telagu	2		
	Total...	*Nil*	2	140

CHOLERA.

Attacks	a40
Deaths	16

a One from Pandharpur.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday (Sunday) give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			17
	Chukla			
	Comarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			16
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	1		
D	Khetwady			7
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Masagon			38
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura	1		
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			11
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			4
	Worli			
	Water Division			1
	Non-Residt. and Unknown			2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			3
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			
	St. George's			
	Grant Road			
	Goculdas Tejpal			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Wari Bunder			
	Total.....	2	*Nil*	105

Total to date.....12,710 10,741

CHOLERA.

Attacks	32
Deaths	23

QUARANTINE IN TURKISH ARABIA.

The Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, wires:—"Quarantine against arrivals from India and Baluchistan reduced to ten days from 3rd August. Prohibition against entry Shiahs and corpses from India still in force."

GENERAL INSPECTION BY THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

A house-to-house visitation was carried on on Saturday morning in the Tardeo District under the personal supervision of the Plague Committee. Sir James Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee, Mr. C. C. James, Dr. Miss Brennan, and the medical officer of the district made up the search parties. The inspection commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, and was continued for two hours and a-half in the midst of heavy showers of rain. Two cases of cholera were detected and sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two cases of fever were also found; they were not removed to the hospital, but they will be kept under observation. Several justices also assisted the Committee in the inspection of the locality.

QUARANTINE CAMP.

On Friday last, 185 persons were admitted into the Wadi Bunder Quarantine Camp, making a total of 280 persons under observation. In the pilgrim shed there is only one person under observation.

EPIDEMIC AT URAN.

The house-to-house visitation having been completed at Uran, the two nurses, who had been sent there to assist the search parties in the operation, returned to Bombay yesterday.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. Sorabji and Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash have subscribed, through Mr. Ghelabhoy Haridas, Rs. 200 towards the Plague and Famine Relief Fund, which, together with the sums previously subscribed, amounts to Rs. 1,450.

SIND.

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

There have been no cases of plague since July 28th.

The Sind District Assault-at-Arms on the 2nd and 3rd August drew numerous competitors from the troops in garrison, as well as from Jacobabad and Hyderabad. The gymnastic performances by Private Nicholls and Private Farrer, of the Wilts Regiment, were much admired. General Cooke gave a breakfast on each day. He judged the mounted competitions and distributed the prizes. The officers of the Wilts and the Beluchis were "At Home" in the afternoons.

DR. KOCH'S REP

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Home Government have finally decided that the mail steamer from Bombay shall start at 2 p.m. on Saturdays all the year round under the new contract with the P. and O. Company. A Friday evening departure would have suited India and Bombay better, but the convenience of the Australian Colonies and the Far East had also to be considered. Saturday afternoon is a compromise between the wishes of the different countries concerned. The change will really begin on September 18th, at the close of the monsoon season. This will necessitate a fresh revision of the railway time-tables in India, since according to the arrangements introduced on the 1st July the Howrah-Bombay mail, with its connections *en route*, would otherwise arrive too late for the steamer. Mr. Stewart-Wilson, officiating Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, has just started for Calcutta to consult with the Chamber of Commerce, and to arrange with the East Indian Railway for the mail train to leave three hours earlier than at present, that is at 3-30 or 4 p.m.

The Amir is reported to have summoned to Kabul the Sipah Salar, Gulam Hyder Khan, but that officer may be in no hurry to obey the order. He has been at Asmar, on the Jellalabad-Kafiristan route, since the troops in garrison there quarrelled among themselves.

Colonel Ghulam Rasul Khan, the Amir's Agent in India, reached Jellalabad on his way to Kabul on July 24th, accompanied by Sayad Ahmad of Kunar, whom Abdur Rahman has permitted to return to Afghanistan from India.

The Somersetshire Light Infantry, who have been ordered from Dalhousie to Peshawar, are evidently in excellent marching order. They did the fifty miles from Dalhousie to Pathankote in sixteen hours, and though the heat during the last part was excessive, not a single man was reported sick. The men carried field service kits.

Mr. A. E. Cruikshank, Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railway, who has been recruiting in Calcutta, leaves Calcutta for Mombassa on the 24th instant.

The Lahore Municipality has just completed its inquiries into a series of octroi frauds. The mohurrirs who collect the tax at the barriers are furnished with receipt books in vernacular; one-half of the receipt is given to the importer and the counterpart returned to the Municipal Office with the collections. By some means the mohurrirs obtained receipt books without the cognisance of the Municipality, and thus, while issuing correct receipt forms they were under no necessity of returning the counterparts nor cash to the Municipality. It is impossible to say to what extent the Municipal funds have been defrauded, but twenty-three mohurrirs have been dismissed.

Subadar-Major Mhais Thapa, 42nd Gurkhas, was shot dead at Shillong, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, by a sepoy of seven years' service of the same regiment, the sepoy immediately after shooting himself through the head. The sepoy awaited the arrival of the native officers on the parade ground, and then deliberately fired at the Subadar-Major through a hole which he had made in the wall of the temporary shed in which he lived. The Subadar-Major was a gallant old soldier, and a great favourite of the European officers as well of the whole regiment. No cause is as yet assigned for the deed.

Mr. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, having gone to England on special duty for the settlement of some questions of postal policy impending between the Indian and British Post Offices, will probably take leave after he has finished this business, and will not return to India until next cold weather. Mr. Farrer, C.S., Deputy Director-General, who went home on special leave, a few months ago, has applied for the conversion of this leave into long furlough. Mr. Forbes, who was to have rejoined his substantive appointment in Madras shortly, will now continue to officiate as Postmaster-General of Bengal, Mr. Stewart-Wilson continuing to act as Deputy Director-General.

One of the stories recently current in Simla was that the "mad fakir" paid a visit to Simla last month. To add variety to the tale the Lahore paper has stated that he interviewed the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab last year, and succeeded in establishing his claim to certain lands in Swat. All that really happened was that a man calling himself Mahomed Ibrahim appeared in Simla begging in July, bringing a letter for the Lieutenant-Governor from one of the grandsons of the late Akhund of Swat. As Swat, Dir and Chitral are not under the political control of the Punjab Government, this emissary was sent on with his letter and an English translation of it to the Foreign Secretary for orders. He had no interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, nor did he ever pose as a Mullah, nor is there any reason to suppose that Mahomed Ibrahim and the "mad fakir" are one and the same person.

The Government of India having a few months ago given a substantial concession to the officers of the Opium Department to alleviate the poverty of their prospects and the stagnancy of promotion, would seem to be now labouring to undo the effects of its own generosity. The principal measure as far as the upper portion of the service was concerned was the creation of a new senior grade of Sub-Deputies carrying the pay of Rs. 1,000 a month; but it is obvious that this will bring no benefit to the service if at the same time promotion is arrested, and the authorities have already arrested it by granting a senior officer whose time was up in June last an extension until October, while it is currently reported that a second extension up to March next is under consideration. What a check this must administer to the newly formed hopes of the Department does not need much pointing out. The next officer on the list is due to retire in November 1898. If his senior is granted an extension until March it will mean to him that instead of serving for eighteen months in the Rs. 1,000 grade he will only have the advantage of it for seven or eight and, worse still, he will forfeit his qualification for the higher rate of pension. Going further down the list it would seem that four officers will be deprived of Rs. 100 a month in way of increased pay promised to them for the whole period during which the extension is continued. There may of course often be reasons for giving a good officer a few months' grace; but until the block of promotion which it was the object of the Government of India's concessions to remove has been got rid of there cannot be sufficient reasons. While there are still assistants in the Department with eighteen years' service to their names the interests of the many ought to come before the interests of any individual.

There was a lively discussion at the Calcutta Municipal meeting, on Thursday, when Mr. Tremearne moved that canvassing of Municipal Commissioners in the matter of appointments advertised be considered to disqualify the candidate. Mr. Tremearne said the system of canvassing for municipal appointments was an unmitigated nuisance and ought to be stopped. He need not illustrate the matter further than by stating that there were over 200 applicants for the post of carriage superintendent, and most of those applicants had paid him a visit. Municipal appointments, he considered, should be made by the Chairman, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, who should simply act as a check on the Chairman. He left the matter in their hands, confident they would agree with him that this persistent canvassing was intolerable. Then followed a lively debate, some Bengali Commissioners protesting against the motion, which was eventually carried with a slight modification.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Jay, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London. Mr. Jay died suddenly at his residence, 15, Addison-crescent, Kensington, on the morning of the 21st ultimo. He was in the eighty-first year of his age, and had been in the office of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. since 1836, and a partner in the firm for more than forty-one years. He was endeared to a large circle of friends by a genial disposition and a natural buoyancy of spirits very rare in one of his years.

Professor Gokhale is the subject of an animated correspondent in the "Times." Sir William Wedderburn has elected to give him a certificate of character. In the "Times," of July 23, however, "Scrutator" objects to Sir William's representation of Mr. Gokhale and his colleagues as simple-minded professors devoted with single-eyed purpose to the sacred cause of education. Why, says "Scrutator," the avowed object of the founders of the Fergusson College, Poona (which overshadows the spot of the murders of Averst and Rand), was political. "Ever since the college was founded in 1880 it has been kept under the nominal control of the local managing board and council of the Deccan Educational Society as a close monopoly among a handful of young Poona Brahmins. The college has, indeed, no scholastic status or reputation beyond the Western Presidency, and subserves no real educational purpose and should never have received State aid or recognition."

In the House of Commons, on July 15, Captain Pirie asked the Secretary of State for India if he could explain how it was that the examination which an ordinary regimental officer had to pass before he was eligible to become a squadron or wing commander in his regiment was, according to the Indian regulations, a sufficient qualification for employment on the Staff, while under the Queen's regulations such a qualification did not suffice; and whether it was the case that, in consequence of the regulation prevailing in India, the names of no fewer than 200 officers in the Punjab command alone were now registered for appointment to the post of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.—Lord George Hamilton: The examination which an officer has to pass before he is eligible for a wing or squadron command is that required of a Captain for promotion to the rank of Major, and this is considered in India a sufficient qualification for certain Staff appointments. I have no information as to the statement in the last part of the hon. member's question.

The *Faiz-i-Am*, a newspaper published at Delhi, contributes a new light to the illumination of the situation on the North-West Frontier. The issue bears date the 1st August, but it is evident that the writer had not then heard of the Malakhand outbreak. His attention is fixed solely on the Tochi, though he predicts a general *jehad* all along the border. At the bottom of the business he says, is Umra Khan, who, according to native information, had escaped for the frontier with fifty horsemen and was heading for Waziristan. The report adds that the Amir had sent him Rs. 3,000 and a dress of honour. "This can only be correct," the critic justly observes, "if we suppose that Umra Khan in his flight has been countenanced by the Amir." Nevertheless, he goes on to say, the news is rife from Kabul to Peshawar that Umra Khan is coming to the help of the Waziris, and that he intends, with the connivance of the Amir, to win back some of the prestige which he lost by his conduct in the Chitral campaign. Another story is that a bigoted Mullah, Najib-ud-din Akhundzada intends to join in the Tochi quarrel. "He has taken refuge among the Mohmands since 1883, and is a determined foe of the British Government. It is said that he has sent for the Mullahs of Tirah and others, and the people in the bazars of Peshawar are certain that he intends to join in." All this may be wild gossip, but it has a certain value as negative evidence. If the writer and the sources from which he drew his information had had any inkling that mischief was brewing in Swat they would never have despatched Umra Khan in imagination, to the Waziris, among whom he would be likely to meet with a doubtful reception. It would seem, therefore, doubly probable that the Malakband rising came as a complete surprise even to the neighbourhood; and probably up to the last moment the "mad fakir" himself could not have calculated that his preachings would rouse up such a gathering as would enable him to deliver a direct attack upon the British position.

News which reaches Allahabad from several sources is to the effect that the Amir has issued stringent orders that the new military road from Badakshan through Kafiristan is to be completed with all possible speed. Several thousand workmen are said to have been placed on the road, four regiments of infantry acting as their escort. Abdur Rahman's object in thus linking up Faizabad, the capital of Badakshan, with Oomer and Jellalabad is not known; apparently he wishes to make the subjugation of Kafiristan absolute, for he has great faith in roads which open out country held by non-Afghan tribes. It was in this way that he completed the pacification of the Hazarajat some years ago.

A telegram by way of Drosh, from Chitral on 2nd August says:—For six days we have had no post here. Rumour says that Chakdara has been twice unsuccessfully attacked by Swatis and Utman Khels, that Malakand is surrounded, and the levy post has been burnt, that the Benerwals and Bajouris are up in arms, and that the Narwagais are expected to rise. The Mullahs, it is said, have reported to the tribesmen that the Chitral garrison has been spirited away by an aerial army, and need be taken into account. All preparations for defence are being made, and we hope for definite news shortly. Two Mullahs have been captured preaching sedition in the neighbourhood of Drosh and are detained. The Khan of Dir is said to be returning after defeat of the Kohistanis. Heavy rain with snow on the higher ranges has fallen during the past week. The health of the troops is good. This message is sent via the Lowarai route on the chance of getting through.

Shillong is suffering from most unpleasant after effects of the earthquake. There are four cases of typhoid fever amongst the ladies, two of them being Miss Hammond, niece of Brigadier-General Hammond, and Miss Spencer, daughter of Colonel Spencer, 17th Bengal Infantry. There can be little doubt that the cases have been induced by the exposure and bad living during the fortnight subsequent to the earthquake, and to the proper water-supply being cut off for three weeks. Misfortunes do not come singly, Mrs. Hammond had her leg broken in a carriage accident on the 29th; as she was being driven by a friend over a bridge which had been made temporarily in place of one which had been completely wrecked in the earthquake, the horse got frightened, and Mrs. Hammond was thrown out. She and Miss Hammond are doing as well as can be expected.

In the House of Commons on July 15 Captain Pirie asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that considerable dissatisfaction existed among the Staff officers in India at the want of a body of properly trained Staff clerks, these posts being at present filled by men who were units of the garrisons possessing no special qualifications, and merely detailed temporarily for these duties; and whether, considering the great increase in work thrown upon the Staff by the division of the Indian Army into four commands, he could devise new regulations calculated, by the offer of improved conditions and prospects, to create and maintain a class of adequately trained men to fill these posts in future.—Lord George Hamilton: The question has been under the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in Council. There are financial and other difficulties in the way of introducing an establishment of Staff clerks for service in India, but the matter will not be lost sight of.

The Berlin "Neuesten Nachrichten" publishes the following extracts from a letter placed at its disposal:—"The political situation in Persia is utterly hopeless. The Shah has in no way fulfilled the expectations of those who relied on him, and the situation has greatly deteriorated since his accession. His Government is powerless and incapable, the State Treasury is empty, and there is everywhere a latent anarchy which only the peaceful character of the Persians prevents from breaking out in an eruption. The impoverishment of the country is rapidly progressing, and in a word the conditions are ripe for a Russian advance. Moreover, the Shah suffers so much from gout, kidney disease, &c., that he cannot attend to his duties. His projected journey to Europe has been frustrated by Court intrigues. Probably his reign will not be a long one."

The Persian Legation in Paris has, it is stated, been instructed to announce that the proposed voyage of the Shah to St. Petersburg, Paris and London has been postponed indefinitely.

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES AND THEIR LESSON.

The writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* says:—There has been a natural disinclination to mar the Jubilee by giving undue prominence to misfortunes in one part of the Empire. But the time has now come to review, firmly and fairly, the Indian disturbances of the last few weeks. The permanent impression left by those disturbances is a painful one. The nation is again made to realize that India continues under British rule, very much as it was under Moghal rule, the arena of disruptive forces on a vast scale. The earthquake which devastated Eastern Bengal was not more characteristic of the physical perils with which Indo-British enterprise has to cope, than were the murders at Poona and the riots in Calcutta of the fanatical upheavals which the British Government has to control. Religious animosities and caste scruples remain—in spite of all our education and railways and progress in many directions—important factors in the life of the people. They are factors with which we have constantly to reckon. The art of Indian administration is still the art of dealing with high explosives. Experience tells us that, in spite of the most careful handling, they are always liable to blow up; and no political sagacity can forecast the moment or the exact manner in which the burst will take place.

The Calcutta riots form an example, in a crowded city and at the centre of telegraphic news, of a crisis which occurs from time to time in the most peaceful districts of rural India. A decree of the civil Court was resisted by the Mussulmans under the idea that it gave re-possession to a Hindu of certain lands on which a mosque was said to have been built. The justice of the decree does not seem to have been called in question. In such cases no machinery for securing redress could be more complete than the elaborate system of Indian judicial appeals. Nor are there any Judges in the world who by training and practice are more ready than the Indian Courts to take into consideration all reasonable please arising out of religious sentiment. But in India down to our own times it was customary, when a judical decision was unwelcome to a section of the local community, to oppose its execution by an appeal to force. Even in the first years of the Queen's rule the Hindu and Mussulman landholders around Calcutta kept up rival establishments of club-men, or *lathials*, imported from the northern provinces to maintain their possession of lands which had been adjudged away from them by the civil Courts, or to harass the decree-holder. This practice has been put down in all ordinary cases of dispute; it still survives in cases in which strong religious passions come into play. But if the decree of a Court, acquiesced in by the parties, and either not appealed or confirmed on appeal, can be successfully resisted by force, there is an end to the guarantees on which the whole right of property rests. This is understood quite as well by the people, when not inflamed by religious animosities, as by the Courts themselves. The only answer to such resistance is superior force; and the district officers throughout India, whether British or native, act quietly and steadily on this principle. Usually, when be the ringleaders know that superior force is ready to be applied their resistance ceases.

But although the Calcutta disturbance was one of a class which we must expect to arise from time to time, it had grave features of its own. So far as the telegrams enable us to judge, an attempt was made to give it a political character. If it be true that peaceable Europeans were attacked and English or Eurasian women insulted, the demonstration assumes a serious aspect. We must, however, await verified statements by the mail as to whether these alleged outrages took place amid the tumult and licence of the riotous suburb, or were extended to other quarters of the town. Not less important is the report that the ringleaders declared that the troops would not venture to fire. The duty of putting down a street riot is one of the most disagreeable tasks which can fall to the British soldier either at home or abroad. He has to keep calm when every-one around him has lost control, and to bear provocations of the grossest sort without striking a blow in return. It is bad enough for troops to be hooted and stoned and have filthy missiles flung in their faces during a strike riot in the Midlands or a Land League riot in Ireland. But such abuse is bearable from one's own countrymen. It becomes almost unbearable from people of a different race. So far as the telegrams enable us to judge, the riot was firmly put down by the police with the *minimum* of bloodshed and without a shot from the troops. From the Viceroy's telegram we conclude that the excited estimate of 500 rioters killed or wounded must have been an error of transmission. Nor can we withhold from Colonel Wilford our admiration for the manner in which he disposed his troops, and proved the futility of the outburst by putting down what was essentially a Mahomedan riot by a regiment very largely composed of Mussulmans. But the question remains, and will have to be seriously considered, how far the civil authorities in India are justified in exposing British soldiers to insult and stoning without the intention of actively using them in dispersing the mob. The rioters are said to have misconstrued the forbearance of our troops into a fear of the consequences if they fired. This mistake, if carried a little further, might have ended very seriously for those who made it.

The folly of the riot reaches its climax if, as stated in the telegrams, sympathy was expressed with the rioters by the educated Hindu Press. On this subject we must, however, reserve any expression of opinion until the facts are calmly ascertained. The tumult was raised against a Hindu decree-holder. If it had gained head the Hindus would have been the chief sufferers, and their houses and zenanas would have been at the mercy of the mob. It is difficult to conceive of anything more inept or more wicked than an expression of sympathy for political purposes with such an outbreak; and we trust that the telegraph may in this case be corrected by the post. Another special feature of the case was the rumoured organization of the mill hands in the neighbourhood of Calcutta with a view to making common caused with the rioters. This also may prove to have been an unfounded apprehension. Yet it calls attention to a new danger from possible combinations by masses of ignorant men, accustomed to work together in their daily life, but totally ignorant of the motives and designs of those who would use them for their own ends.

The murders at Poona sprang from an altogether different cause. In this case it was not religious animosit between Hindus and Mussulmans out the cast scruples and the cast terrons of the Hindus themselves, which supplied the motive. The measures taken to stamp out the plague have once again brought the civilization of the West into direct and irreconcilable conflict with the caste prejudices of the East. Whatever the origin or predisposing causes of the plague, the thing perfectly clear is that the most effective measure for arresting its ravages is to isolate those whom it attacks. The necessity for this isolation is attested by the medical history of the disease alike in Asia and in Europe. We cannot now seal up houses and leave thair inmates to perish. The modern alternative is to disinfect the dwelling and take the sufferers to hospital. But this necessary measure, with which we are familiar in every outbreak of scarlatina or small pox in a European city, is deeply repugnant to the traditions of family life and caste obligations in India.

The native newspapers only expressed the general feeling in stating that never since the establishment of British rule had there been so widespread an attempt to interfere with native domestic custom. This feeling found its wild outburst in the resolve to assassinate the chief officers charged with the task of stamping out the plague in Poona. A Hindu of good caste prefers death itself to an irretrievable breach of caste and to the loss of the purifying funeral rites, which, in his imagination, is involved by removal to a hospital. So far as Lord Sandhurst's statements enable us to judge the officials perfectly appreciated this feeling and did their utmost to assuage it. By associating the search parties with lady-doctors, with Hindus of good caste, and with responsible European officers they endeavoured to give every guarantee that legitimate prejudices would be respected in the execution of a harsh duty. But the duty had to be done if the plague was to be kept under control. It is one of those painful conflicts which must from time to time arise between the dictates of modern humanity and the traditions of Hindu life. On two former occasions—the abolition of widow burning and the suppression of infanticide—the same conflict arose. But in those days there were no telegraphic agencies or special correspondents, and the local opposition received neither countenance nor support from the outside world.

"It is to be hoped that the educated leaders of native opinion, when they have had time really to understand the alternatives, will not hesitate as to which side they will support. This is precisely one of the cases in which their action may influence their countrymen. It is also one of the cases by which they will be judged, not by England alone, but by the whole civilized world. The conclusions of the Medical Conference at Vienna, and the reports of the Commissions issued by Austria, Russia, and other European nations to investigate the plague at Bombay, so far as they have been published, permit of no doubt on this point. We welcome the manly promptitude with which a leading Mussulman in Bombay has spoken out his mind to his countrymen. We hope that the Hon. Mr. Tyabjee's action in Bombay will be followed by equally public disclaimers of any paltering with murder and riot in Poona and Calcutta. In England there can be but one feeling, a feeling of sorrow and of deepest sympathy, with the relatives of the two officers whose lives have been paid as the price of stamping out the plague in western India.

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ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY IN PARIS AND VIENNA.

The end of the celebration of the national holiday in Paris was not reached without the dramatic incidents which so often accompany much drinking and merry-making. At a ball in the Rue Coquilliere, on Thursday night (July 15), the dancers were horrified to see a man suddenly tear a girl from the arms of her partner, with whom she was waltzing, and plunge a long-bladed knife into her neck. The woman who is said to have been singularly attractive, was Eliza Schonck, a Belgian, twenty-four years old. She died on her way to the hospital. She had come to Paris with the man who killed her a year ago. The murderer, Henri Goris, also a Belgian, tried to kill himself at the police station. He said that he was mad with jealously, because he believed the girl to be too friendly with her employer, with whom she was dancing when she met her death.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphed on July 21:—"The trial of the men accused of the murder of the singer from Budapest, Anna Szimon, began yesterday. They are Petroff Boitscheff, a Major in the Prince's Guards and Adjutant of Princess Marie Louise of Bulgaria; Carlo Novelic, Prefect of Police in Philippopolis; and Bogdan Wassilen, a gendarme in the Mounted Police. Nicola Boitscheff, brother of the Major, is accused of having abetted the murder. The indictment describes the victim, Anna Szimon, as a girl of extraordinary beauty, born in 1875 in Budapest, the daughter of a shop keeper. Having learnt to sing, she was engaged for Sofia in 1893, and in 1894 made the acquaintance of Major Boitscheff, the Princes's Adjutant, who not only promised to marry her by word of mouth, but wrote letters to that effect to her father. In 1895 she gave birth to a child, and the Major refused to provide for either her or the baby. When she asked him for money he ill-treated her so badly that her friends found her in fainting fits. She often suffered from hunger and cold. The man then decided he would make a rich marriage; and though he told the girl this would not change their relations, but would provide him with money, he was already thinking of the means to rid himself of her. Six days before the Major's marriage his brother came to press his suit with Anna, but she would not even listen to him. All this happened in Sofia. On April 5, 1897, Anna Szimon received a letter from the Major, who was in Philippopolis, ordering her to come to that city with his brother. They took rooms in a hotel, and here the brother Nicola again tried to win her favour, but failed. At night he repeated his attentions, and as he was quite drunk the girl defended herself with a log of wood. This created such a disturbance that they were told to leave the hotel. Anna went to another hotel; Nicola left for Harmauli, where he was an official in the savings bank. The girl had not a franc of money in her possession, and all her attempts to the Major was of no avail. Whenever she appeared at the Palace, the guards drove her away. She spent one whole night waiting outside the gates. In the meantime Boitscheff had returned to Sofia. When he came to Philippopolis again and heard how the girl was waiting for him, he resolved seriously to get rid of her once for all. On April 18, he summoned the Prefect of Police to the Prince's house adjoining the Palace in which he lived, and asked him to rid him of the girl by fair means or foul. Novelic consented. They settled a plan without loss of time. Boitscheff knew of a deep part of the river Marizza not far from Philippopolis, and here they decided to drown the girl. They agreed to take a gendarme in the Prince's service into their secret councils. Boitscheff sent the girl a letter through a cab driver, in which he told her he had brought some fine things for her, and would wait for her at the bridge over the Marizza, as he meant to go for a week with her to a little property he had in the neighbourhood. The girl was delighted with this letter, and in her joy showed it to some friends. When no carriage came for her next day she went to ask for Boitscheff, but was induced by a functionary to go quietly away, he promising to give her message. She then got another letter announcing that a carriage would call for her at half-past eight on April 21. Anna's friends advised her not to drive to the Marizza Bridge at night, but she declared she was not afraid of her darling Papuschka. She must speak to him about the child. On April 21 Novelic and the gendarme drove to the spot in the afternoon to examine it. In the evening Novelic sent for a public conveyance, told the driver he should not need his services, and made the gendarme, dressed as a civilian, mount the box. He then drove to the hotel, paid Anna's bill, told her to take her luggage and drove with her to the road beyond the city, where Boitscheff was waiting outside the Catholic Cemetery. Major Boitscheff wore his Guard's uniform, but with an ordinary overcoat. Novelic wore the uniform as Prefect of Police. Boitscheff sat by Anna's side, Novelic opposite. When the carriage passed the monument to the murdered mother of General Skobeleff, Anna jumped out of the carriage, Boitscheff after her. He was grasping her hand, holding a bottle to her nose. The carriage stopped, and the three men seized the girl and put her into the carriage again. She swooned away, but came to again. Boitscheff did not like his work in the carriage, mounted the box, and made the gendarme drug the girl until she fainted again. When the bridge was reached they stopped, dragged the unconscious girl out, laid her down and looked for large stones to bind to the body, but first they strangled her. Then they bound a large stone over the body. The gendarme seized her head, Boitscheff and Novelic her feet, and so they carried her to the river and flung her in. They then returned to town, Boitscheff to his young wife, Novelic to the police-station, where Anna Szimon's luggage was taken. On the third day the gendarme threw the effects into the well of the station. As Anna did not return her friends suspected foul play, and told some journalists what they feared had happened, and a Sofia paper first commented on the affair. Novelic was questioned, and said Anna Szimon had gone to Vienna, and had sent telegrams to Sofia and Philippopolis asking to have her letters sent to Vienna. The police of Vienna soon ascertained that the girl had not been here at the time the telegrams were sent, and that the telegrams were sent by other persons. On May 29 the girl's body was found by fishermen. The indictment gives also some other interesting information. Among Novelic's papers were found Boitscheff's letters, one of which says:—You must rid me of this girl somehow—she behaves in a scandalous way in the street every time I leave the Palace, and the Court has several times felt annoyed. It is the Prince's wish that the girl shall be removed.' Novelic, who is forty-five years old, lately married a singer of eighteen, and was in continual financial difficulties. Boitscheff gave him a bill for 3,000 francs which he could not get discounted even at half the amount. Boitscheff attempted to send letters to Princess Marie Louise from prison. The letters were intercepted and were found to contain supplications to the Princess to save him. She could do so by a word if she declared that she knew for certain that he was at Court the night of the murder. Sixty-four witnesses will appear in the trial.

NEW MAIL CONTRACTS.

The contracts entered into by the Postmaster-General and the P. and O. and Orient companies for the conveyance of the East India, Australia, and China mails, and the Australian mails respectively, have been published. The contracts are to come into operation on Feb. 1, 1898, and continue until Jan. 31, 1905, and provide for considerable acceleration wen compared with the terms of the existing contracts. After Feb. 1 next the contract with the P. and O. Company provides that mails shall be despatched weekly, and the time of transit from London shall be as follows, namely:—To Bombay, 14 days 16 hours, as against 16 days 12 hours taken at present; to Adelaide, 30 days 16 hours, as against 34 days 16 hours; and to Shanghai, 32 days 18 hours, as against 37 days 10 hours occupied under the existing contract. The annual cost under the existing contract for this service is £353,550; the cost under the new contract is £330,000, showing an annual saving of £23,505. The new contract with the Orient Company provides that the time of transit of mails from London to Adelaide shall be 31 days 6 hours, as against 34 days 18 hours taken at present. The subsidy for this service fortnightly (£85,000) is the same as that at present paid.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 26, Mr. Hanbury was to move: "That the contracts dated May 25, 1897, entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for (1) the Eastern and part of the Australian Mail Service, and (2) the other part of the Australian Mail Service be approved." Mr. Henniker Heaton will then move as an amendment to Mr. Hanbury's motion to leave out all after "that," and insert "this House declines to ratify the contracts on the following grounds:—(1) that the Australian Governments are totally dissatisfied with these contracts; (2) that no opportunity was given for competition, the tenderers only receiving a few months' in place of several years notice, thereby making, in the opinion of eminent shipbuilders, the calling for tenders a farce; (3) that the speed contracted for is utterly inadequate, and that the Governments of the Australian Colonies pointed out that the French steamers to Australia easily convey the mails to London from Australia and vice versa in from one to two days earlier via Marseilles than the P. and O. steamers are to convey the mails via Brindisi to London, though the latter is 1000 miles less by sea transit; (4) that the Australian Governments strongly and emphatically protested against the employment of coloured labour in the vessels carrying the mails between Australia and England; (5) that no provision is made in the contract against P. and O. steamers taking, in times of plague in India, Indian passengers on board Australian steamers en route to the Continent and England; (6) that no provision is made in the contract to prevent the P. and O. Steamship Company from making large profits from the sale of wines, spirits, lemons, and mineral waters, for which no duty is paid, and no protection is given to passengers against these exorbitant charges; and (7) that the papers on the subject, particularly the correspondence with the Australian Governments, has not been placed upon the table, but refused to the House of Commons."

THE STUBBORN MONEY-LENDER.

ADMONISHED BY THE SPEAKER.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the abuses of the money-lending system had again before them a money-lender named Kirkwood, of Brighton, Bristol, and other places.

The witness was asked by Mr Ascroft whether, on the 23rd December 1890, he lent this gentleman £23, 15s., and handed him £20 in cash; whether on the 28th July 1891 he lent him a further sum of £40 in cash, and took two promissory notes for these sums—You decline to answer?

Witness—With the greatest possible respect.

Mr Ascroft—Did he repay between 1890 and January 1893 £58 15s., and have you claimed and sued him for £389 in respect of the loan? (Sensation.)

The Chairman—Order, order.

Mr. Ascroft—You decline to answer?

Witness—Most respectfully.

The Chairman—Clear the room.

The room was cleared, and the Committee consulted for about half-an-hour.

On the re-admission of the public.

The Chairman (addressing Mr Kirkwood) said—The Committee having considered your refusal to answer what was put to you by the hon. member for Oldham, they are agreed that these questions are proper questions to be put to you as a witness on this matter. I desire that these questions shall now be repeated to you, and to remind you of the powers of the Select Committee as to witnesses who decline to answer relevant questions.

Mr. Ascroft repeated the questions, showing that when the £58 15s. was repaid a balance of £1 5s. was due, and when the £389 was sued for an order was obtained for payment of that sum and costs £7 per month.

The Witness—I respectfully decline to answer these questions. It is a scandalous interference between two of her Majesty's subjects—an interference I am certain that the House of Commons will not sanction. Another ground is, it is outside the scope of the inquiry of this Committee granted by Mr. Balfour as representing the Government of this country.

The Chairman—That is not for you to decide upon.

The Witness—Then, sir, it is an inquisition more cruel than any Spanish inquisition ever was. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Order, order.

The Witness (continuing)—In this free country of England. That is some reason why I most respectfully decline to answer.

The Chairman—Very well. That closes the proceedings for to-day. You are not liberated from attendance.

Witness—When shall I be at liberty?

That I am not prepared to say, but you will hear from the Committee. You are liberated to-day.

Witness—Then I have to go home to-day?

The Committee, after consulting in private, agreed to report the witness to the House and then adjourned.

KIRKWOOD AT THE BAR.

An order of the House of Commons having been served upon him overnight on Friday (July 16 Kirkwood appeared, and was marched into the House and up to the bar where he stood with one hand upon the brazen rod and the Sergeant with the Mace standing by his side. The Speaker at once proceeded to interogate the man as to his refusal to answer. Kirkwood admitted that he had refused to answer the question, and showed a strong desire to argue the matter with the Chair, but the Speaker sternly repressed and kept him, the point as to whether he persisted in his refusal, which brought from the witness a final reluctant statement—

"I will answer anything this House orders me;" but again he wished to ramble off into an explanation, only to be once more sternly stopped and ordered to withdraw.

When Kirkwood had retired the Sergeant returned the Mace to its place on the table, and the bar was restored to its sheath. Then Mr. Balfour moved "that John Kirkwood do attend the next meeting of the Committee, and answer to the satisfaction of the Committee, the questions to which he has hitherto refused to make an answer." This, of course, provoked discussion, but the motion was agreed to unanimously, whereupon Kirkwood was once more summoned to the Bar, with all the previous formalities, told of the decision at which the House had arrived, and admonished to attend the next meeting of the Committee, and give his answers. Kirkwood still showed a disposition towards rhetoric, and though the Speaker called "Order, order," in his most peremptory tones, the man did manage to get out the declaration that he had "answered every question fully, frankly, and unreservedly until he came to this exceptional case," but here he submitted to be silenced, and, bowing profoundly to the chair (his bows to the Speaker all through had been perfect models of turveydrop "deportment,") he quitted the House a second time.

KIRKWOOD ILL.

When the Committee met again, on Tuesday (July 19, Kirkwood did not appear, and there were read by the Chairman letters relating to his absence. One of these enclosed a certificate from Dr. Willoughby Turner, declaring that Kirkwood was suffering from severe lumbago which confined him to bed. The Committee at first decided to report Kirkwood's absence to the House in the afternoon, but it was afterwards resolved to accord him a week's grace, after which, if he did not appear, the doctor who signed the certificate should be called and examined as to his condition.

INDIA, RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent cabled the otherday:—"The *Cologne Gazette* learns from St. Petersburg that an agitation against England is beginning to spread both in India and Central Asia amongst the Hindus and Mohammedans, and that the Amir of Afghanistan is disposed to support the movement. In this connection the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an article on British India, in which special stress is laid on the beneficent effect of British rule in India, the writer regretting that the regulations for improving the sanitary state of the country and stopping the spread of plagues and epidemic diseases should be regarded by the natives as a criminal invasion of their domestic rights."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

"The *Novoe Vremya* learns from the Anglo-Indian Press that Ishak Khan, formerly Governor of Afghan Turkistan and now a resident of Samarkand, has asked permission of the Amir Abdurrahman to return to Afghanistan because the pension granted him by the Russian Government is too small. The *Novoe Vremya* peremptorily refuses to give him up, and protests against any proposal to allow this 'extra trump card' to slip out of Russia's hands into those of England. This light-ballasted and provoking Russian journal does not hesitate to declare that this alleged application for leave to re-enter Afganistan—a thing absurdly improbable in itself, considering the antecedents of the applicant—is most likely the work of the British authorities, who would like to make use of Ishak Khan as against Abdurrahman, the latter's want of submissiveness having become irksome and inconvenient. Among the exploits of this Afghan pretender which are gravely related to show that he possesses the necessary qualifications for the kind of British employment indicated it is related that, before his last flight from Afghanistan, he brutally insulted and tortured the brave defender of the town of Shibirkhan, Abul Kadir, and finally 'cooked him to death in boiling oil.'"

COMMISSION OF INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Jacobs, the Controller and Auditor-General of the Government of India, was examined, on July 21, before Lord Welby's commission on the civil and military expenditure of India. His evidence dealt mainly with the testimony of Indian witnesses who complained that the provincial Governments of India did not get their share under the provincial contacts system, and that the legitimate expenditure on education, police, &c., was not sufficient; and further, that the Indian Government had not kept faith with the natives in giving them opportunities for entering the higher branches of the Civil Service. Mr. Jabobs said no one could deny that most valuable work could be undertaken in India if they had the resources available, but they had always to consider whether the people could bear the increased taxation which would be necessary. The contract system had not been worked for the benefit of the Imperial partner as against the provincial partner. Upon a comparison of the increase in provincial expenditure with the increase in Imperial expenditure, the greater part of the Indian witness's evidence was that Imperial expenditure had increased at a larger rate than the provincial expenditure, but the contrary was the fact. The scale of expenditure on education was not in every case adequate, but its actual distribution must be judged according to the total resources of the Government of India, and if the expenditure on education had to be increased, the expenditure on the other departments must be decreased, or they must resort to additional taxation. In some of the districts the schools were not nearly full.

On the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service, witness said that they were filling up some of the higher appointments with natives as vacancies occurred, but there was a limit to the number of natives to be employed for there must be a certain proportion of Englishmen in the ruling departments who are trained up on English principles. He did not think the Government of India ever conceded its views on that point. The utmost limit of the employment of natives in the higher departments was one-sixth, but in such Departments as were not concerned with the Government of India a very much larger propotion of natives would be employed.

The Chairman announced that this closed the evidence, and the commission would re-assemble in November to consider their report.

MR. ANDREE'S START TO THE NORTH POLE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* supplements to the brief account of Mr. Andree's ascent which was available on 16th July. He says that a special correspondent with the expedition, in various despatches to the *Lokal Anzeiger*, has described the preparations made by the party, the waiting for the baffling breezes to cease, and finally, the departure of the balloon.

A SUDDEN RESOLVE ON SUNDAY MORNING.

The latest report telegraphed from Trousoe, late on Friday night, and containing the account of the ascent, is as follows: "Did Andree intend on this Sunday morning and in this strong, gusty, and at times almost stormy wind, to venture on an ascent? It was scarcely conceivable. While I was still pondering over the matter I observed several men at work on the upper portion of the front side of the balloon house. A moment later the planks were being thrown down, the beams sawn through, and screws and rivets loosened. With almost painful expectation the men were putting forth most strenuous exertions. Andree himself presently appeared on the scaffolding above shouted his commands to the men through a speaking trumpet. He and his companions were already clad in their travelling costumes—Andree and Serindberg in a dark blue, Fraenkel in a grey suit, with collars of wolf's fur.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE START.

"In Peak house a pair of trial balloons were inflated and let loose, and the breeze carried them in precisely the desired direction. Everyone helped, even the commander of the gunboat. The ballast bags were hung in a narrow circle so that the balloon might rise. Then, when the north wall had been removed as far as the centre of the building, this circle was still further reduced. At last the lashings were secured to the last bolt, and the balloon swung some two metres from the ground. I helped Strindberg to fix the pigeon cages above the car, where also the food supply is stored. The cook carefully stowed in a small barrel the dinner which would be the first to be eaten aloft. Fraenkel brought up a few glasses of beer for immediate use. From the west side of the balloon waved the Swedish colours, and beside them a white silk flag adorned with a blue anchor, the gift of a lady. Immediately under the balloon was fastened diagonally a bamboo, to which sails like wings were attached on either side. By means of ropes the aeronauts can manipulate these sails from the car.

"ONE, TWO, THREE—AND AWAY!"

"Shortly before half-past two Andree was quite ready for the journey. Heartily shaking hands with those assembled in the balloon-house and nodding to the astonished trappers who stood watching, he addressed warm deeply-felt words of thanks to all those whose hands he colud not reach owing to their inability to leave their posts. With sturdy handshakes Fraenkel and Strindberg also took their leave. Strindberg appeared to be deeply moved, and indeed the solemnity of the moment impressed all spectators. Then Andree called aloud, 'Fraenkel! Strindberg!' Standing in the car the three severed the thin ropes holding them. Andree counting one, two, three. Proudly and majestically the balloon rose, passing directly through the open northern portions of its former dwelling. Andree gazed with happy confidence on those who remained behind, and then, he and his comrades waving their caps, he cried out, 'Greetings at home to Sweden.' Those who had a photographic apparatus took yet another snapshot. Running to the shore, we all saw the balloon floating some 180 ft. over the water. A moment of intense anxiety followed, for the balloon was driving right on to a jutting prominence of rock on the east side of Sweerenburg Sound and threatened to collide with it.

THE FATE OF THREE DRAG-ROPES.

"Suddenly however, a gust of wind coming through the Sound from the south-east sent the air vessel back to sea in a north westerly direction and struck it so strongly above that for some seconds the car was trailing along the water. At the same moment we discovered that the three drag-ropes from whose assistance Andree had hoped so much lay quietly on the beach. The swivel fastening them to the ring must have been loosened at the ascent. As they have a reserve stock of ropes with them for ballast the loss of the three lives will not, however, be irreparable. Meanwhile, they had thrown out several ballast bags. A few minutes only had passed since the time, exactly thirty five minutes after two, at which the start was made, and the balloon was now seen moving exactly as Andree had wished over the flat peninsula Hollaendernaes towards the north. It is true that at the north end of Sweerenburg Sound a south-westerly air current caught it again and apparently drove it towards the craggy cliff of Vogelsang, but with shaded eye we could perceive it sail a few yards above this danger point and proceed completely free at last once more directly north. It was precisely three o'clock when the balloon disappeared.

AN ANXIOUS QUESTION.

"When shall we hear from Andree and his comrades again? The balloon will probably be driven towards Greenland or the north coast of America. The best scientific opinion in Germany is the reverse of hopeful regarding Andree's success.

MR. ANDREE'S INTENTIONS.

When with friends in London (the Birmingham Post reminds us) Mr. Andree has estimated that the entire trip from Spitzbergen across the Pole to some inhabited part to the north-west of North America or the north-east portion of Asia, where the landing would be effected, will take from six to ten days, whereas his balloon can be kept afloat for thirty days. He has now been absent over eight days.

In the event of the balloon getting damaged, Mr. Andree intends to do as other Arctic explorers have done—make the best of his way back in sledges and boats. His position, he holds, will be neither better nor worse than that of any previous explorer who has lost his vessel.

LANDING EXPECTED IN 8 TO 10 DAYS.

If the wind should turn unfavourable, and prevent the Pole from being reached in the early part of the journey, an attempt will be made to remain at as high a latitude as possible, and profit by the first favourable breeze that can carry them to their point of destination.

MESSAGES.

A telegram received at Christiania on July 21 from Stavanger states that in the neighbourhood of Soevde in the Rityike, a carrier pigeon was caught with a silver ring on its foot, and with the following stamped on the wings:—"The North Pole, 142 W., 47·62."

Copenhagen, Thursday.—Another carrier-pigeon has been caught in the vicinity of Tromsoe. The wing of the bird is stamped "North Pole passed 15."

THE QUEEN TO HER PEOPLE.

The eagerly-anticipated letter from Queen-Empress Victoria to her people, in acknowledgment of the unparalleled sympathy and enthusiasm with which her Diamond Jubilee was celebrated, appears in a supplement to the *London Gazette* issued to-night. (July 22.) The letter is certain to be read with the deepest interest and appreciation in every part of the Empire, and not less because Our Sovereign Lady disposes once for all, in her own definite and pathetic words, of the always painful idea of abdication.

Windsor Castle, July 15, 1897.

I have frequently expressed my personal feelings to my people, and though on this memorable occasion there have been many official expressions of my deep sense of the unbounded loyalty evinced, I cannot rest satisfied without personally giving utterance to these sentiments.

It is difficult for me on this occasion to say how truly touched and grateful I am for the spontaneous and universal outburst of loyal attachment and real affection which I have experienced on the completion of the sixtieth year of my reign.

"During my progress through London, on June 22, this great enthusiasm was shown in the most striking manner, and can never be effaced from my heart.

"It is indeed deeply gratifying, after so many years of labour and anxiety for the good of my beloved country, to find that my exertions have been appreciated throughout my vast Empire.

"In weal and woe I have ever had the true sympathy of all my people, which has been warmly reciprocated by myself.

"It has given me unbounded pleasure to see so many of my subjects from all parts of the world assembled here, and to find them joining in the acclamations of loyal devotion to myself, and I would wish to thank them all from the depth of my grateful heart.

"I shall ever pray God to bless them, and to enable me still to discharge my duties for their welfare as long as life lasts.

"Victoria, R.I."

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN CO., LIMITED

In their report for 1896 the directors state that with regard to the Singareni coalfields there was a falling-off of 32,280 tons in the output, but that during the first half of the current year the ground lost has been more than recovered, the sales to June 30 having amounted to 168,750 tons, being at the rate of 337,500 tons per annum. With the co-operation of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company carrying the coal at reduced rates, the company has been able to obtain a new market in Bombay for supplying other lines to the north and the local industrial mills. The net amount expended on capital account was £23,892. Of this £9330 was for the Singareni collieries and £9,126 for the Boodisni gold mine. A sum of £9,282 was spent in plant, machinery, and buildings, which at the close of the year represented a total expenditure of £4,01,956, subject to depreciations. The entire capital expenditure on the Singareni collieries to the end of 1893 was £130,511, and that on the gold mines, exclusive of Boodinni fu 1895, £25,180 net. The total credit balance on revenue account up to Dec. 31 amounted to £109,872.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

THE shooting at Bisley, on July 22, was again wonderfully high. The great event of the day was the second stage of the Queen's Prize, in which the 300 highest scores at the first stage had to fire ten rounds at 500 yards and fifteen at 600 yards in competition for places in the "Queen's hundred." At the first range there were nine "highest possibles," and the shooting at the range was scarcely less accurate. The Silver Medal and Badge were eventually carried off by Armourer-Sergeant J. H. Scott, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (Border Rifles), who had tied for the Bronze Medal with a record aggregate of 219 points, made up of 102 in the first stage, and in the second stage of 49 marks at 500 yards and 68 at 600 yards. Private Ward of the 1st Devon, was second, one point below. The finish was an exciting one. Armourer-Sergeant Scott is twenty-nine years of age, and a member of the Melrose Company of his battalion. Men with scores of 207 will have to shoot for the last place in the Queen's Hundred, which includes seven Colonials. (Cpl. H. Ker, Canada, 214; Capt. J. B. White, Canada, 214; Bomdr. A. Carter, Victoria, 211; Lieut. W. M. Smith, Natal, 208; Lieut. W. L. Ross, Canada, 208; Pte. Hawthorne, New Zealand, 207; Sergt. H. C. Blair, Canada, 206. In the Graphic Competitions sixteen men made the highest possible score, and added three bulls for the tie shots. They will shoot to-day (July 23) for the cup. In the *Daily Telegraph* competition four men also made a similar tie, which will be decided to-day.

MARVELLOUS SHOOTING WITH THE NEW RIFLE.

The new rifle bids fair to revolutionise the conditions of shooting at Bisley. So accurate is the Lee-Metford that to have any chance of a prize a competitor must be within a very few points of the highest possible. In the first stage of the Queen's Prize competition, feats were accomplished without parallel in the history of the prize meetings of the National Rifle Association, either at Wimbledon or at Bisley. At 200 yards, five of the competitors made the highest possible number of points; while scores of 34 were as common as totals of 33's and 32's used to be in the days of the Snider or the Martini-Henry. Scores of 33 were "as plentiful as blackberries," and totals of 30 were "of no account." Over the two ranges—200 and 500 yards—to which the shooting was confined, Armourer-Sergeant Scott, Border Rifles, who figured so prominently at the recent Darnley meeting, headed the list with 69, a single point under the highest possible score. There were ten scores of 68, of which five were by Scotsmen, and sixteen scores of 66. Indeed the scoring was so high that competitors are beginning to suggest that the regulations as to conditions and targets must be revised for the Lee-Metford rifle in order to give the great body of Volunteers any chance of taking a prize. Shortly after six o'clock a severe thunderstorm passed over the common, and put an end to the shooting earlier than the usual evening gun-fire.

WINNER OF THE BRONZE MEDAL.

On Tuesday, July 19, the phenomenal scoring of the previous day was continued. The result was that the shooting for the Bronze Medal produced a crop of scores several points ahead of the highest hitherto registered. Two years ago it was won by Corporal Comber, 3rd Surrey, with 104, the highest score heretofore recorded. On Tuesday two competitors—Sergeant Hills, 5th Hants, who made the highest possible score at 600 yards, and Armourer-Sergeant Scott, Border Rifles, who registered 33 at the same range—tied for the Medal with 102 out of a possible 105 over three ranges. The market improvement in the shooting with the new rifle is further indicated by the fact that there were two scores of 101, twelve of 100, eleven 99's, twenty-three 98's, twenty-eight 97's, fifty-seven 96's, sixty-nine 95's, and eighty-seven 94's.

On Wednesday, July 20, Armourer-Sergeant Scott and Sergeant Hills fired off their tie. The Isle of Wight representative pulled off the prize. When each competitor had a shot to go the scores were equal. Hill's finished with a bull's-eye, and Scott followed with a magpie, or two points less. The winner of the Bronze Medal is twenty-nine years of age, and a master cabinetmaker at Ventnor. He joined the Volunteers in 1885, and first attended Bisley in 1891. He is a teetotaller and non-smoker.

The Elcho Challenge Shield was won by the English team with a total score of 1503; Ireland was second with 1494, and Scotland last with 1484.

THE SULTAN AND THE AMBASSADORS.

AN Imperial Irade was issued in Constantinople, on July 21, sanctioning the settlement of the Turco-Greek frontier line as proposed by the Military Attaches and approved of by the Ambassadors, who had declared they would not resume peace negotiations till the Porte had accepted their strategic frontier. Some difficulties, it is thought, will still have to be encountered in settling the conditions of peace, especially as regards fixing a time for the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops.

Interpellations were addressed by M.M. Denys Cochin and Boyer, in the French Chamber on July 17, to M. Hanotaux in regard to certain aspects of French policy in the Cretan and Græco-Turkish questions. Replying to M. Boyer's criticisms, M. Hanotaux said:—We are not alone in Europe; others are interested in Eastern affairs, and I do not see how are we to suppress the various and often conflicting elements which make up the Eastern question. Was it better to allow European interests to come into collision or to conciliate them by mutual concessions? (Hear, hear.) We have adopted the latter course with the repeated assent of Parliament. We have succeeded in this task of union and concord, and I do not believe the Chamber will now change its mind and recommend a policy of isolation. Critics have told us that the policy of another Power (Germany?) was successful. That Power has won great influence over the Sultan, and has won the ground lost by France. I could answer this argument by a similar one. We have been urged to side more or less openly with a country (Great Britain?), which, driven by most deplorable movements of opinion, went headlong in an adventure without issue. If the Government, acting on this advice, had taken a separate action it might have been isolated at the most critical moment, and have compromised the most vital interest of the country. It would have been equally impossible to have followed the opposite policy (the German policy?); it would have been repudiating our traditions and the ideas of Liberalism which have always guided our attitude in the East. The policy of France in the East is guided by two leading principles; her interest is to maintain the territorial status quo, and her wish is to defend the great moral causes. The French Government has steadily kept these ends in view. The European Concert wishes to maintain the general peace, and is now endeavouring to obtain moderation from the victors.—M. Meline afterwards replied to certain criticisms offered by M. Goblet, and a motion of M. Dutreix approving the declarations of the Government was carried by 334 votes to 114.

The Black Sea Fleet has been put into condition to leave the harbour of Sebastopol at twelve hours' notice.

Djevad Pasha has been ordered to postpone his departure for Crete, and the Porte has abandoned its intention of sending reinforcements to that island. In Crete the situation is again growing critical, the Mahomedan population in Canea having assumed a very defiant attitude.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IN answer to Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons, on July 19, Lord George Hamilton said: The eight bodies who enjoy the privilege of nominating members of the Bombay Legislative Council, subject to the Governor's approval, are at present as follows:—(1) Bombay Corporation, (2) Bombay University, (3) Deccan Sardars, (4) Sind Landholders, (5) Municipalities of the Northern Division, (6) Local Boards in the Southern Division, (7) Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (8) Local Boards in the Central Division. The only material change that has been made since the seats were first allocated is that the Local Boards in the Central Division have been substituted, as a nominating body, for the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Dr. James Metcalfe Appleton, £33,586; Baron Monk Bretton, £135,586; Armand Alexander Joseph Adrien, Marquis de Caulaincourt, £27,565; Mr. Andrew Drysdale, £114,285; Mr. Frederick Ford, £43,062; Sir Augustus Wolleston Franks, £110,000; Sir Frederic Wilan Knight, £106,682; Mr. John Biddulph Martin, £147,128; Mr. Francis Corydon Carpenter Rowe, J.P., £177,193; Earl of Sefton, £273,936; Dame Sarah White, £7,579; and Mr. William Loftus Wigram, £16,412.

MR. A. E. FLETCHER, in an article on The "Gambling Fever," in the *Temple Magazine* for August, brings a strong indictment against our national bane, and caps it with a story we do not remember to have heard before. When the present Duke of Devonshire, a member of the Jockey Club, was appointed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, an undergraduate one day absented himself from college to pay a visit to Newmarket. On being questioned by the dons at to what he meant by so serious a breach of discipline, he said "I did not go to Newmarket to see the races; I went to see what sort of man our new Chancellor was like."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot; 33, Farringdon Road London.

INDIA—LOYAL AND DISLOYAL.

No expressions of love and loyalty to their Queen and country that recent events have evoked will touch the hearts of the people of England more than those which are contained in the Address presented yesterday to the Secretary of State for India by the native officers of the Guard of Honour of the Queen-Empress. Not only does the Address breathe a spirit of loyalty and of gratitude to the Sovereign and to British Empire, "under whose rule," say the signatories, speaking as the representatives of the whole Indian army, "we live in peace and happiness," but it is also marked by a special recognition of the evidences of good will exhibited by the English public to their fellow-subjects from the distant East. "We have," it declares, "been much impressed with the very kindly way in which we have been received on all occasions by the people of England. Their friendliness has been most marked everywhere, and has been so evidently spontaneous that it has convinced us of their genuine good will towards all the loyal people in "India." That, we venture to say, is a very remarkable declaration, and one which constitutes a most striking tribute to the British capacity for winning the confidence and affection of native races. The passage we have quoted merits, indeed, a careful consideration. It should be noted that our guests state their conviction of our genuine good will "towards all the loyal people in India." The phrase has evidently been selected deliberately and of set purpose. It seems to us to be intended for a reminder to all whom it may concern, and particularly to the Secretary of State for India, that there are people in India who are not loyal. It appears to imply that there must be present to the mind of the English people, as the lords of India, the consciousness of the existence of a certain amount of disloyalty, from which the representatives of the Indian army desire to dissociate themselves in the most emphatic way. These Orientals, it is worthwhile to observe, do not indulge in any sentimental gush about the loyalty of the people of India as a homogenous whole. They merely thank us for our good will towards the loyal people in India. There is, obviously, a distinction in word, and equally obviously, there is a difference in fact as well. At a time when, by a combination of adverse circumstances which human efforts have been powerless to prevent, the condition of India is most exceptionally unfortunate, it is just as well that these trusty native supporters of the British Raj should hint to the people of this country that there are certain elements in the vast Indian population which Englishmen have no cause to regard with good will, and so to which they would do well to entertain a prudently suspicious vigilance.

Recent events have, indeed, proved in so striking and so unpleasant a way not only the existence but the audacity of the disloyal element, that it is very satisfactory to learn that the Indian Government intend to take steps to inflict salutary chastisement upon some of the worst offenders. The prosecution of the native journalists responsible for the utterances of certain vernacular papers is indeed urgently demanded by the circumstances of the time. Anglo-Indian Public opinion is unanimous in the belief that to continue to treat the seditious native Press with indifference would convey to the native mind the belief that the Government fear to take action. That this is a correct view will not be disputed by any one who knows India, except, of course, by those who persistently ignore the fundamental differences between East and West. In the case of the native, educated or uneducated, contemptuous indifference is certain to be mistaken for weakness, with consequences which might easily become dangerous in the extreme. In saying that, we would not be understood to advocate anything in the nature of a policy of panic. To do that would be to rush, without reason, into the opposite extreme to that of excessive toleration, and would give a show of justification to the complaints of the malcontents as to the arbitrary interference of the Government and their agents with native rights. The proceedings to be taken against certain native editors will be taken under the ordinary criminal law, which, as we have little doubt, will be found quite strong enough to prevent the legitimate freedom of the Press being abused by incitement to sedition and murder, and by the propagation of infamous calumnies against British soldiers and civilians. The conduct of the Occidentalized Oriental journalists is a proof of the danger there would be in yielding to their demand for the unlimited admission of natives to the higher appointments of the Civil Service, as to which Lord Welby's Commission has just heard the evidence of Mr. Jacobs, the Controller and Auditor-General of the Government of India. The broad principle underlying the whole question of the treatment of natives, is, of course, this—that British authority must be supreme, and unmistakably supreme, and that British administration must never be held to be responsible to the malevolent criticism of seditiously-disposed natives. If ever we were to forget that elementary truth, we might as well retire from India "bag and baggage;" for the Empire of India would be ours no longer.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

THE following is the military despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated July 8, 1897, to which reference is made in our leader on the subject:—"My Lord, I have considered in Council your Excellency's military despatch No. 73, of May 18, 1897, with which you forward for my consideration and approval a copy of the draft rule which you propose to issue under the Cantonments Acts of 1889, in order to give effect to the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the measures to be taken to check the spread of venereal diseases among the British troops in India. The rules are in accordance with the instructions laid down in paragraph 11 of my despatch No. 25 of 1897, and appear to be well calculated to effect the desired object. Very much will depend on their being worked with zeal and intelligence, and great care will also be necessary to ensure that the action of the military authorities is kept strictly within the limits of the rules. Your Government are of opinion that these rules, although drafted with the least degree of stringency necessary to enable cantonment authorities to deal with the evils against which they have to contend, may nevertheless be held in a court of law to contravene Act V. of 1895, and you propose therefore to repeal that act. I sanction accordingly the introduction of the bill for this purpose the draft of which is forwarded with your despatch. A telegram conveying my approval to the bill and to the draft rules was sent to your Excellency on the 6th instant. With reference to the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Commission that female hospital assistants should be employed under the direction of medical officers in the examination and treatment of women, I do not concur in the opinion of your Government that it is an unnecessary and in many respects unsuitable provision. There may possibly be difficulties in carrying it out at present on an extensive scale, but I shall be glad if your Government will give it a trial wherever practicable. I request that you will furnish me with copies of any warning which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may issue for the benefit of young soldiers on their arrival in India, with regard to the dangers to which they are exposed, and the terrible consequences at ending the contraction of venereal disease in a tropical climate. Copies should, I think, be furnished to all troops on embarkation for India. I am in communication with the Secretary of State for War and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the proposal made in paragraph 9 of your Lordship's despatch for the medical inspection of soldiers, penal stoppages for admission to hospital on account of venereal disease, and the punishment of men concealing the existence of this disease."—I have, etc.,

"GEORGE HAMILTON."

AT the annual meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association on July 22 at the Imperial Institute, Sir James Crichton Browne presiding, there was a large attendance of members and nurses. The hon. medical secretary (Mr. Fardon) read a long statement intended as a reply to certain allegations and charges contained mainly in a protest emanating from the Central Committee of the Incorporated Medical Practitioners' Association, and two other documents signed by matrons and nurses. Mr Fardon then read his report.—Mrs Bedford Fenwick then read a counter-statement, in which she maintained that the charges brought against the management had not been disproved by Mr. Fardon, and that they were true, and she demanded a public inquiry into the affairs of the Association.—An angry discussion followed, but in the end the report was adopted *nem con.* In the afternoon the hon. treasurer and Mrs. Langton gave an At Home at 62, Harley-street, at which Princess Christian was present.

A MR. J. W. *Pioneer*, of Hartlepool, is responsible for the suggestion to a contemporary that London should be filled with air from the seaside, blown up in large tubes, and distributed in pipes, like water or gas. Rudyard Kipling knows something of the dangers of this system of supplying fresh air by mechanical means to the interior of houses. In India thermantidotes are used for the purpose, and even a heaven-born genius had to get on a chair when a disused thermantidote was set going and began to fire a family of snakes about the room. A cat with a litter of kittens was another of the pleasing by-products of that thermantidote. In the same way, says the *Globe*, when Sea-air Supply Companies are in full blast, indignant householders will be writing to the papers to complain of the disgraceful carelessness that brought a shower of starfish on to the breakfast table, and a new horror will be added to suburban life in the dull season when we read how a sea serpent reared its head and roared terribly out of the ventbole in Mrs. Brown's bedroom.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JULY 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Bayes, B; Mr W Bryant, B; Mr F W Johnson, B; Mr W E T Clarke, M; Mr A St watt, Bo; Major-Gen Sir E Stedman, K C I E, C B; Col 1 Prickett; Lt Col J E Preston; Major J Kellie; Major E M Needham; Major J A Tanner, D S O; Capt J C Sutherland; Lieut W G Cooper; Bde Surg Lt Col Sir A S Lethbridge

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A T Webster, B, 2 mos; Mr V C Scott O'Connor, B, 2 mos; Mr F T B Summers, B, 6 mos; Mr G F Thompson, B, 2 mos; Mr D K Homan, B, 4 days; Mr B A Rebsch, B, 6 days; Lt Col A E Jones, 1 year; Major P R Bairnsfather, 5 days; Capt C Triton, 3 mos; Capt H Melvill, 3 mos; Surg Capt W Henry, 6 mos; Comdr L Murray, to await passage

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H M J Bacon, B; Mr C W Strickland, B; Mr W J Clear, B; Mr B A Rebsch, B; Mr R Burbridge, B; Mr D K Homan, B; Mr A B Gale, B; Mr W G Wood, B; Mr G P Carless, M; Mr A S Russell, M; Mr S tecle, Bo; Lt Col J W Parker; Capt C F W Forth; Capt V A Ormsby; Lieut J A Hannyngton; Lieut L A G Hanmer; Lieut R Cooper; Comdr L Murray

INDIA OFFICE, July 16.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Major Capt H Melvill. To be Captains: Lieuts: H J Thacker and G A Hawkins. To be Lieutenants: Lieuts C H Hawes, from the West Yorkshire Regt, A E Seavy, from the Manchester Regt, H Stewart, from the Royal West Kent Regt, G H Taylor, from the Northamptonshire Regt, and F Bigg-Wither, from the Royal Fusiliers. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: R I D Leith, B G B Kidd, J S Rivett-Carnac, J C M Hoskyn, H S Tyndall, J M Bruce, F F Lance, V K Birch, C E B Thomson, and R C Hall. To be Second Lieutenant, Sec Lieut W K H Campbell, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The following Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—R S St John, C L Norman, R H Chenevix Trench, H Barstow, G M Orr, F G Marsh, C G Woodhouse, A H Bingham, J Macpherson, F H Bridges, G B Scott, R A Cassels, L J Wheatley, M R Pocock, E W C Ridgeway, S Mouton, G Newcome, H S Becher, W R Ross, and H Miller.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department. Bengal Establishment.—To be senior Assistant Surgeon, with a honorary rank of Surgeon Captain; Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surg Lieut: W B Lewty. To be senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon Lieutenant, First Class Assistant Surgeon W Cooper.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—The following gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants.—Cavalry: G P S Scott. Infantry, B Stapleton, W C W Muller, G F H Cather, M R Collins, A H Morin, J P Wildblood, W F Harnett, C S Gibbs, W Southerland, G J O'Brien, and W H K Howard

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon Capt W Wade, Bengal Establishment, Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon Captain S Carrapiett, Madras Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Capt C L Woollcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Major H C Wylly, who has vacated Capt J G Geddes, R A, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, vice Capt W Y Foster, whose tenure has expired; To be Station Staff Officers First Class.—Capts H L Bosher, Dorsetshire Regt, vice Capt W S Banks. appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and S C F Jackson, D S O, Hampshire Regt, vice Major R P Macdonald, D S O, who has vacated.

Erratum.—The surname of Surg Major G J Kellie, whose promotion to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel with effect from March 31st, 1893, was notified in the *London Gazette* of June 18, 1893, is now as stated, and not as given in that Gazette.—*London Gazette.*

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

AT Liverpool July meeting on July 22, the race for the Cup of 1200 sovs. resulted as follows:—Mr. Jersey's Brayhead, 3yrs, 6st 5lb (H. Jones), 1; Mr. A. F. Calvert's Clwyd, 6yrs, 8st 7lb (Rickaby), 2; Duke of Westminster's Labrador, 4yrs, 9st (M. Cannon), 3; Mr. Reid Walker's Dinna Forget, 5yrs, 8st 6lb (Finlay; Lord Ellesmere's Villiers, 5yrs, 7st 4lb (S. Chandley); and Lord Stanley's The Guide, 3yrs, 7st 1lb (Robinson) also ran. Starting Prices: 13 to 8 agst Dinna Forget; 3 to 1 agst Labrador; 4 to 1 agst Villiers; 6 to 1 agst Clwyd; 10 to 1 agst Brayhead; 100 to 7 agst The Guide When the flag fell Clwyd was first off from Brayhead Dinna Forget, The Guide, and Labrador to the first turn, when Brayhead drew to the front, followed by Villiers, Clwyd, Dinna Forget, with the Guide last. This order was kept until reaching the Canal turn, when Brayhead still led, closely followed by Villiers, Clwyd, and Labrador, with Dinna Forget last. At the five furlong post the only alteration was that Dinna Forget drew into fourth place and Labrador fifth. At the distance Labrador drew up on the inside and Clwyd on the outside, but they both failed to overhaul Brayhead, who won by a length and a-half; two lengths separated second and third; Villiers was fourth, and The Guide last. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2min. 34l-5 sec.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
For Judgment.

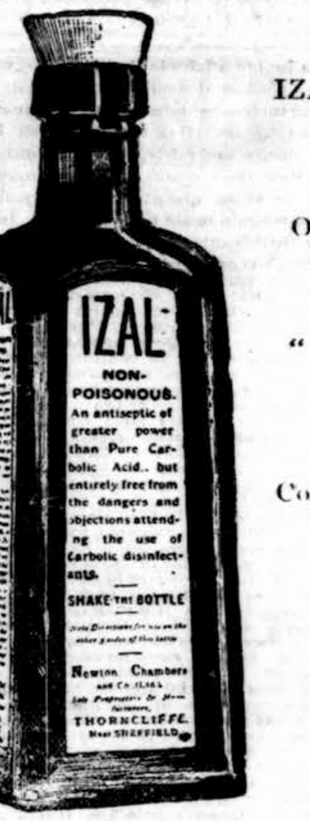
431,93—Thakurdas D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Mansukial D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

1?,97—Hiralal M and M—Karmally Joosub vs Ralph Danu—Thakurdas D and Co—Part heard.
565,96—Janardhan and A—Framji Muncherji Madon vs Ramji Moo ji and others—K J Mantri.
98, 6—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhagunlal vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.
127,97—Khanderao and S—Gopaldas Sitaram Agarwalla vs Sha Motilal Bhogilal Damania—Daphtary and F.
181,96—Matubai and J Maruthrao Tukaram and another vs Babaji Mukund Mahatre—In person.
119,97—Nanubhai and J—Achratlal Mohanlal and others vs Jamsetji Ratonji Mistry Smetham B and Noble.
106,97—In person—Mahomed Soomar and others vs Khutree Suleman Haji e Jooma and another—Chitnis M and M
122,97—Chitnis M and M—Hajee Suleman Hajee Joona and another vs Mahomed Soomar and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
For Judgement.

187,94—M N Saklatwala—Yonosuke Milsen and another vs Ookerla Khetsey—Ardeshir H and D.
586,96—Thakur as D and C—Kesserbai vs Jamnadas Lalloobhai and others—Ardeshir H and D.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.
194,97—J C Cama—Roshaubibi and another vs Marimbai and another.
Postponed Long Causes.
647,96—In person (a pauper)—Hamabai vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla and another—In person—Part heard.
60,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S.
66,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S, and W. dia and G.
500,96—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmailjee—Brown and M.
3 5,95—Brown and M—Noorbhoy Esmailjee vs G G Volkart and others—Payne G and S.
177,96—Payne G and S—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Kh. Subal—Brown and M.
343,96—Brown and M—Khambat vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S.
Defended New Long Causes
139,97—Wadia and G—Hermusjee Adajee Kanji vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motasha—Ardeshir H and D.
For Hearing of Exceptions to Commissioners Seperate Report.
156,96—In person—Mohamed Syed Hidher vs Hawabi and others—R N Mobhoy and M N Saklatwalla.
Postponed Long Causes.
569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Mir Rahimally Bhabud'n and another—Dikshit and D
82,97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rustomji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Ron hto and B.
35,97—Chitnis M and M Dharamsy Meghjee and another vs Samravrai Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.
45,96—Mulji and R—Gulabchand Pitambar and others vs Maneckchand a urchand and others—Bigelow & G
10,97—Mat bhai and J—Rangildas Bhugovandas vs Parsola Govindas—In person.



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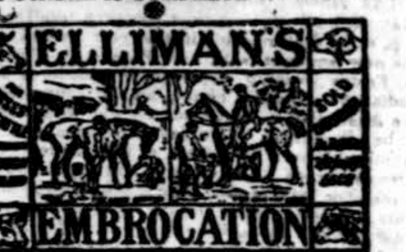

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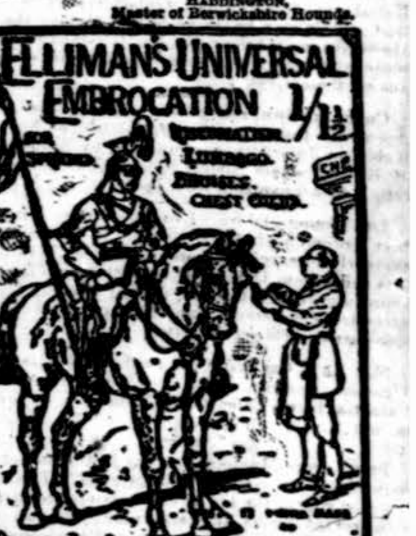

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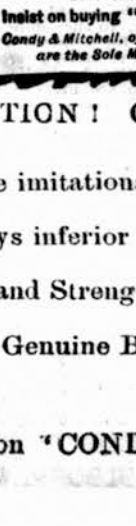

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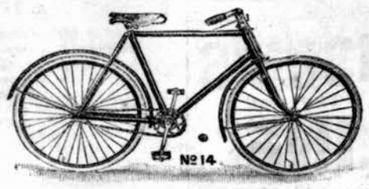

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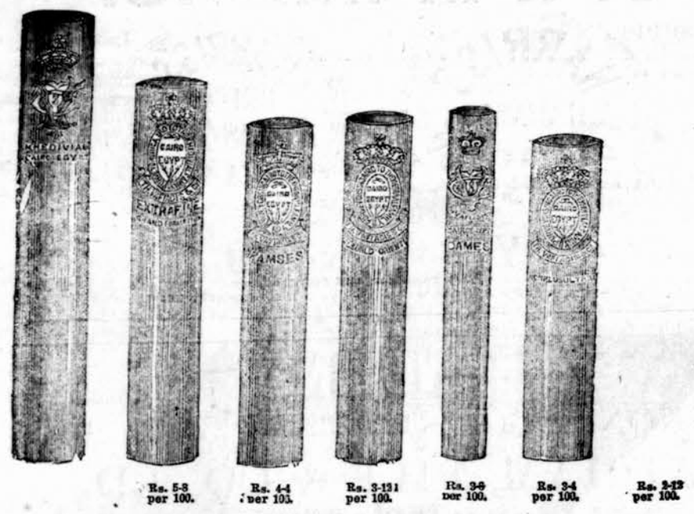

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